FOREST AND STREAM.

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Fishing, if I, a fisher, may protest,
Of pleasures is the sweet'st, of sports the best;
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But now the sport is marde, and wott ye why:
Fishes decrease, and fishers multiply.
Thomas Bastard, 1598.

THE BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club, which was held on Saturday, Jan. 16, in New York, was an interesting occasion. The attendance was large, and among those who were present were many who are eminent in different walks of life. Not one of those present but seemed to be impressed with the fact that the club has a real work to perform and to be willing to do his part in performing it.

The work done by the Boone and Crockett all counts for a good deal, though some of it, appearing in the statutes of New York State and of the general Government, and not being labeled with the club's name, is likely to be forgotten. A permanent work which the club has accomplished appears in two volumes of its publications printed in recent years, and these, it is understood, are soon to be followed by a third, the plan being to publish a volume every two years. The doctrine of game protection and of good, honest sportsmanship inculcated by these volumes reaches a good deal further than the personal influence of the members of the club; yet this personal influence is strong. With a membership which, though small, reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, covering alike our largest cities and States, which are only just beginning to develop their resources, the club covers a vast territory, and the precept and example of its members come to a great many people.

In our report of the meeting, printed elsewhere, the resolution introduced by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, of New York, gives expression to the sentiment which has always pervaded the club, but which up to the present time has been its unwritten law. Mr. Stimson's resolution, unanimously passed, condemns the use of steel traps, the killing of game animals while helpless in the water or in the deep snow, and the killing of the females of any horned game.

Certainly it is a good thing for game protection and for sportsmanship when a club like the Boone and Crockett Club takes this ground. And on the other hand, it was high time that the club should express in its constitution what has always been the sentiment of its members. The killing of the females of several species of horned game is already prohibited in some States of the Union, and it should be forbidden in all.

The club's plan, first adopted at its recent meeting, of having a formal paper read by some high authority on some one of the subjects in which it is specially interested, is highly to be commended. However agreeable it may be for a number of hunters to dine together, and to exchange experiences and swap hunting stories, it must be acknowledged that the profit of such a meeting, either to any cause or to the individuals themselves, is not great. It is much more in keeping with the serious purposes which should animate a club such as the Boone and Crockett to devote a part of this meeting to the acquiring of knowledge. Papers such as were read by Mr. Low at the club's last meeting greatly increase our knowledge of an unknown quarter of America, and this is a subject about which no American can have too much knowledge.

While the Boone and Crockett Club was perhaps established as a hunting club, and while its members do a great deal of hunting and enjoy it, it aims at something higher than being a mere social organization. Among the objects named in the constitution of the club are the promotion of travel and exploration in wild portions of the country, the working for the preservation of large game in this country by furthering legislation for that purpose and by assisting in the enforcement of law, and inquiry into and recording observations of the habits and natural history of various wild animals. Objects such as these are surely worth striving for by any man or any body of men, and the Boone and Crockett Club is to be congratulated upon the work it has done and the record it has made in the ten years of its life.

KITES IN THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

IN these days, when the use of kites for various purposes is receiving so much attention, there are a variety of practical matters in which they may be employed which deserve the consideration of practical men. We are told that kites are being used to lift people above the earth; to carry cameras which shall photograph portions of the landscape beneath them; to transport explosives, which may be dropped on enemies at a distance, and to carry and lay telephone wires, over which conversation can be carried on.

The number of lives saved each year by the life-saving service along our Atlantic coast is large, and of these rescues a very considerable proportion are made by means of the breeches buoy, the lines being cast over the ship from the shore by means of mortars. Many vessels, however, go ashore where there are no life-saving stations, or perhaps two or three may be wrecked nearly at the same time near a single station, and may go to pieces before the life-saving crews have time to attend to all of them.

It is necessary that a life-saving force should be stationed on the land and that its operations should be conducted from the shore. Yet it is certain that often the work of establishing a communication between a wrecked vessel and the shore might be carried on with much better prospects of success from the vessel, provided there were practical means of carrying the line ashore. This suggestion, however, involves a reversal of the customary plan of initiating communication between the wreck and the shore, and so may at first seem startling. We believe, however, that a little thought will make plain some of its advantages.

It appears to us entirely practicable to use kites in life-saving, and we believe by this means many human lives may be saved.

All vessels should be provided with large kites, which, if the vessel went ashore, could be flown from the masthead, and would carry a fine line to land. By means of this fine line one larger could be hauled ashore, and by that a hawser, which would thus afford passage to ship-wrecked men to the shore. Under ordinary conditions, the ship provided with such a kite and with a half mile reel of stout cord or wire could send the line ashore, the kite being dropped as soon as it is over the land. Even if the line should not fall into the hands of a member of the life-saving crew, the individual who received it would be certain to have intelligence enough to haul in the line, to bring the stout rope ashore and to make it fast. Communication once established between the wrecked vessel and the land, the rest would seem to be easy.

What makes it certain that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred a kite could be used from a vessel is the fact that ships which come ashore during storms are almost always wrecked on a lee shore—that is to say, they are wrecked because and at a time when the wind is blowing from the sea to the shore, either directly or at some angle which is not an acute angle.

It is, of course, true that occasionally through carelessness or in thick weather vessels, particularly steamers, blunder ashore with an off-shore wind, and when this is the case a kite could not be flown from the ship; but in such case the life-saving crew could send over it a line with as much speed and certainty by a kite as could be done by the mortar.

The method by which the kite could be dropped or the line freed from the kite and dropped alone are mere questions of detail. There are many ways in which this could be accomplished, and it would require little ingenuity to devise a method, either for setting free the kite and dropping the line vertically and by means of a small weight attached near the bridle which holds the kite, or by tearing out the surface which holds the wind so that the kite itself should at once fall.

The expense of providing a vessel with a couple of kites such as would be required, and with the necessary reels of line, would be very trifling, and yet such provision might result in the saving of the lives of a whole ship's company. Of course neither the owner who sends out a vessel, nor the master who commands her, ever believes that this particular ship will be lost. They believe that other vessels may be wrecked, but think that this one will escape. At the same time, the owner does not neglect any precaution of insuring his vessel and her cargo against loss. Would it not be worth while for him to pay the small sum required for kite equipment, and count it as an insurance premium paid on the lives of master and crew?

There are laws in plenty protecting our commerce and governing the navigation of our vessels, yet after all the sailorman is looked after by our legislation as little as any man that works. To himself, and to those who depend on him for support, his life and his safety are as precious as the safety and the life of any other human being. Every means that human ingenuity can devise or human skill execute should be put in practice to protect him from the dangers to which he is peculiarly exposed. This project, simple and inexpensive as it is, is surely worth a trial, and if it should prove practicable our navigation laws should be so amended as to provide that no vessel shall clear from any port without being equipped with the necessary apparatus of kite and reels of line which shall enable the crew to send the kite across.

SNAP SHOTS.

The Florida green turtle lives in the sea, but comes to land to deposit its eggs in the sand of the beach. The Floridian hunts out the turtle nests and robs the eggs. The pursuit of the turtle at sea and the consumption of its eggs ashore have been going on long and unremmittingly. Now the fishermen and the eggers are asking one another what has become of the green turtle supply. They appear to think it an insoluble mystery.

Joel T. Headley, who died on Jan. 16, was one of the earliest writers on the Adirondacks. In 1846 Mr. Headley was associated with Henry J. Raymond on the New York *Times*, and in the following years, for the benefit of his health, he used to make summer visits to the Northern Wilderness, where he was among the first to make proof of the recuperative influences of the mountains, lakes and forests. In 1849 his newspaper sketches were collected into a volume entitled "The Adirondacks; or, Life in the Woods." The volume had a wide sale and did much to direct public attention to the woods; although the time was not yet ripe for the popularity which was afterward awarded to "Adirondack" Murray's book.

The Mongolian pheasant stocking enterprise in Massachusetts has not been a pronounced success outside of the State aviaries at Winchester. Of the birds sent out to different persons for breeding and liberating, only three lots survived.

The annual midwinter convention of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, at Syracuse last week, was quite in keeping with the meetings of other recent years. The amendments which the Association will ask the Legislature to make in the law this winter are given in our game columns. They are in general in the line of more protection; and everything which tends to that is in these days desirable. All good citizens of New York should support the recommendations of the Association.

We have reprinted in leaflet form the FOREST AND STREAM Platform Plank, with the argument for its adoption, and we shall be glad to supply the leaflet in any desired quantities for distribution.

The Sportsman Tourist.

TIM, MY TUTOR.—I.

I HAVE just laid aside the Christmas number of FOREST AND STREAM. It takes me back many, many years, and the world, looking up toward the midwinter sky, seems brighter than it did two hours ago. It is evening. The fire is burning as cheerily as it can in a womanless house, where embers, not flame, make the pictures of the past. The gun stands in the corner, wiped, but not put away since the last expedition for jack rabbits. My dreams are given shape by Fred Mather's inimitable "A Christmas with Old Port." There is the low sound of distant music—not of the sonata, symphony or opera, that has long since been dead to me, but the song of a bygone life.

A June noon! The shadows scarcely know which way to fall. Down in the meadow the cows are lying in the bushes, or standing, belly deep, in the stream to escape the Egyptian plague of flies. It is ten minutes since the last shrill chords struck by the whetstone on the gleaming scythe died away. Beneath some grateful shade the mower is eating his frugal repast and washing it down with great gulps from a brown stone jug of hard cider. A boy climbs the four-rail fence and wonders which way to turn toward home. He has run away from his grandfather's farm to enjoy a morning with the trout. Secretly he dug the worms behind the old brown barn, noisy with the merrymaking of the hayers. Stealthily he sneaked up the hillside and cut a birch pole, almost too heavy for him to wield. Surreptitiously he filched a doughnut or two from grandma's jar, and 20yds. of twine from the village store, and started on his expedition.

All through the hot forenoon he fished. The robins chirped, the thrushes warbled, the finches caroled and heaven seemed very close to earth. About him the first blooming roses showered their fragrance and, where the slow turnings of the brook made a marsh, the cardinal flower flaunted all its regal splendor. He was fishing the headwaters of the Raritan on the border between Morris and Somerset counties, New Jersey. He had two small sunfish strung on a very diminutive twig, and he had doubts as to whether these were sufficient to save him from a well-deserved thrashing when he returned home.

While he was thus pondering he heard a faint sound from up the road and, looking in the direction of the voice, he saw a sway-backed horse, a grizzly-stubbed, gray-haired man and a rickety wagon, all on the way from Mendham to Chester. The strange combination came nearer and now he could catch the words that the old man shouted, although there was no house within a quarter of a mile:

"Oh, clams, fine clams, fresh clams, I say,
They've lately arrived from Rockaway!"

There is a rustle among the blueberries behind the boy and a tall man leaps over the fence, regardless alike of blossoming blackberry brambles and of the blacksnake that, sluggish yet ever alert, is hunting the fresh-laid eggs of yon disconsolate chippy.

"Hey, mister! Haow dew ye sell them clams o' yourn?"

What ensued I do not know, but I saw a dozen or so of clams exchanged for a couple of trout, and then the peddler drove on. The man who had bought the aforesaid bivalves now became conscious of my presence. His shock of red, matted hair set off the clear blue of his eye, and the ragged shirt and torn jeans were emblems of glory and not blemishes in my sight—so straight, so strong, so frank and hearty, my boyish mind made Tim a demi-god.

"Waal, Walt, what yer doin'? Guess the old man don't know whar ye be!"

He had the advantage of acquaintance. I had not, though I had seen him many a time loafing around the village store, sitting on a packing box and squirting tobacco juice at every prominent nail-head. Naturally I asked his name and found it to be plain "Tim." He was known throughout the country-side as a ne'er-do-well, who wasted his time on "huntin' an' fishin' an' chorin' 'raound." His redeeming features were scrupulous honesty and a fervent devotion to Miss Cynthia Drake, the youngest daughter of a wealthy farmer. Cynthia might possibly have reciprocated this affection, especially as Pa Drake always referred to the young man as a "low-down feller," and whenever he found Tim on his property used only the expressive word "Git!"

"What yer fishin' fer? Shiners, hey? Ye ain't goin' tew take them things hum, be ye?"

I replied that I had angled assiduously all the morning in hope of getting nobler game, but to no purpose.

"Didn't spit on yer bait! Ye'll allers hev luck if ye spit on every bait an— Let's see; you've been fishin' in the sun an' stood right whar every mortial traout c'u'd see ye. Ye wanter drop in under some bank or inter a deep, shady hole, an' let yer bait float daown. Gittin' hungry? Waal, come on an' hev some clams. Fish don't bite much in the middle uv the day. I've got a little string tied tew the willers. Thar fur Cynthy. She's powerful fond of traout, she is."

We sat in the shade and Tim displayed his prizes with great gusto, though there was not a fish in the lot over 9in. in length. Then we divided the clams. My companion did the honors with a rusty knife that was entirely in keeping with his other possessions. I remember how, as he lay down and took his post-prandial quid, I resumed my occupation, and having carefully spit upon my bait, according to directions, dropped where I thought was a likely spot.

A moment later my line straightened, and instinctively the tip of the pole described a mighty arc with such velocity that a small shiner was dashed to pieces on the hillside 50ft. away.

"You'll never git traout in thet way. Feel for 'em, Walt, an' don't be so break. Naow thar's a good hole under them willers. Jest watch me an' see haow its done."

Tim fixed a fresh worm on his No. 4 hook, adjusted his cork to the proper depth and crawling to the water's edge placed his line where it would be the most successful. Slowly it sank, and the cork floated among the willow leaves as though absolutely heedless of its important duty.

"Tim! It's a-bobbin'. There it goes again—'way down under."

Very cautiously Tim gave a pull, then a harder jerk, but the cork did not reappear. Only the willows swayed uneasily, as if moved by some sub-aquatic influence.

"He's run araound a root, but I've got him sure!"

The fisherman divested himself of his clothes and stepped into the pool. He felt along the line, bending as he did so until naught but his red hair was visible. Then with a shout of triumph he suddenly straightened, jumped backward, and hurled upon the bank cork, line, and the largest brook trout that I had ever seen. All the afternoon we rambled; Tim doing the fishing, and I gaining the experience of his wood lore.

"Tim," said I, as we turned homeward, "what do you do in the winter, when the trout don't bite?"

"Everything to its season, boy. When the fish quit bitin', the squirrels come on. That's the time o' year for me. All the woods a-rustlin' with red and yeller; the chestnut burrs a-bustin' an' makin' the graound as brown as Cynthy's hair; the checker-berries winkin' at yer through the creepin' pine, and every time ye step on a twig somethin' happens. Sometimes it's a jay bird that chatters ahead uv yer, an' ag'in it's a pa'tridge jumpin' up an' lightin' fur the timber like a gray cannon ball; an' the squirrels come aout tew see what's the matter. They're a sly critter, but powerful cur'ous. Ef you'd lay daown an' pertend tew be asleep, they'd run daown the shagbarks tew find aout what wuz in yer pockets. Gosh! but it's fun tew shoot them big grays! An' then thar's rabbits; an' in winter I can make quite a bit o' money trappin' mushrats an' minks. Once I ketched a red fox, but they're powerful skeers. Sometimes I go tew Long Pond or Brooklyn Pond, an' allers git a few pick'rel through the ice. They fetch a good price tew Morris'n. That keeps me in paowder an' sich, an' I've begun tew lay by a little fur—. Waal, I guess I'll take these 'ere traout up tew Cynthy, an' you'd better be gittin' hum. When ye come up at Christmas, I'll take yer 'long, ef yer dad 'll let ye go."

Father stood by the bars bending a hickory switch in anything but an assuring manner. Mother was in tears, and I readily perceived what was coming. Just then grandmother, peace to her ashes, came to the door:

"Remember, Charles, that you used to do the very same thing when you were a boy."

My father, not liking to have his youthful failings thus published in the presence of his son, turned away, and I am yet awaiting my punishment.

When we went to Mendham for the holidays I took the first opportunity of going to Phœnix's store to inquire for Tim. The boy had disappeared some weeks before. Perhaps he had enlisted; perhaps gone West. No one could tell. But every morning, when the mail arrived from Morristown, Cynthia Drake was at the post-office asking for a letter—from whence, who cared?

SHOSHONE.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

No. 3.—The Chinchas.

FORTY years ago the Chinchas were well known throughout the world, chiefly for their product of guano. They consist of three small islands on the coast of Peru, distant from Callao, the port of entry, some three days' sail. At the date of my yarn it was no unusual sight to see 100 sails of different nationalities at the islands loading guano.

The islands are very high, with bluff, bold shares, while the guano is all on top. To load they use a canvas chute slung under two long cables, their shore ends secured to heavy posts, while outboard they are hauled taut to an anchor, stretching the chute from the bluff to a point some 10ft. above the water, and standing at an angle of 30 to 40°. Large iron lighters are used to convey the guano to the ship. The lighter is towed in and made fast to the cable under the chute, while the guano is dumped in the top and comes rattling down into the lighter. When full the lighter was towed alongside the ship, the guano hoisted out with a bucket and purchase and dumped in the hold.

The bottom of the hold having been floored over with dunnage, the first lot of guano was put into bags, which were laid snugly side by side all over the bottom and well up the sides; this was done so that in case of springing a leak the guano could not get into the limbers and choke the pumps. The flooring off having been attended to, the guano was then run in in bulk and trimmed, as required. The trimmer was usually shipped at Callao for the trip to the islands.

Callao being the nearest port of entry, all ships had to go there to enter; then to the islands and load, and back to Callao to clear. Ships usually shipped two or three men, one a trimmer, for the trip, discharging them on the return to Callao. I sailed several trips to the islands and back in the capacity of trimmer, and know something of what it is. It was dirty work at the best, somewhat hard and a trifle dangerous. I have seen men hauled up from below, overcome by the ammonia thrown off by the guano during the process of handling, and bleeding at mouth, nose and ears. As I said, it was hard work; but the pay was good, the intervals between trips long enough to spend it in, and Callao was a good place to get rid of money.

At that time Callao was the wildest place on the globe, I believe. Rum shops, dance halls and gambling dens were as common as daylight. Crimps were plentiful and shanghaiing was an every-night occurrence. What is that? I hear you say. Well, in those days when a ship master wanted men he would go to a boardinghouse keeper and bargain for so many men, to be delivered at a certain time and place. If the boarding master had them, well and good; if not, he must get them. Sometimes poor Jack would be just landed, perhaps from a long voyage. No matter, if there was a chance he was filled up with rum, then dragged aboard ship for another long voyage, and a two-months' advance to work out. If a sailor was not handy, anything would do, so long as the crimp got him drunk enough to ship. I have heard of a minister being dragged and carried aboard ship; and he had to go the voyage too. I have been on a ship where the crimp brought a dead man; the boat came alongside at night with some half dozen or more in all stages of drunkenness, while the dead man lay in the bottom of the boat. "Lift him up, boys," says the crimp; "he'll be all right when he's had his sleep out." So he was bundled aboard, dragged to the forecastle and tumbled in, where he was found the next morning, having apparently been dead a day or more. Men have been knocked down on the street, stupefied with drugs and sent a voyage to sea.

At the time of which I write there were two brothers in Callao—Mon and Jack Britt. One kept a den, rumshop, gambling house, or anything you choose to call it, while the other was a runner or crimp. They had several times tried to get hold of me, and I had been sharp enough to keep out of the way. I went in the shop one day and Jack Britt asked me to drink. I had always refused before, but this time I thought I would see what the row was. "All right, Jack, set them up." Jack handed out a small bottle from beneath the bar. I filled my glass, while Jack filled his from another bottle. As he set the bottle down I said, "Jack, when I drink with a man I always like to change glasses for the first time," and I picked the glass he had filled for himself and pushed the other across the bar. Right then and there the circus began. His face got red and he roared out, "What do you mean?" There was something else he said for a sort of emphasis, but I don't like to write it. "I mean that I don't care to drink out of that bottle you passed me," I answered, "I believe it is drugged liquor." Jack came over the bar roaring like a bull. As he came for me I caught him a good one, and as I did I got one myself from Mon Britt, who came in at a side door. Two were too many, and I was thinking of retreat, when a short stout man came in the outside door with a rush. He took in the situation at a glance. "I'll take the big fellow, matey. You 'tend to the other one."

This changed matters a trifle and before long we had the business all settled, books balanced and everybody paid off.

My new friend proved to be a genial, whole-souled sailor, Sam Watson by name, and I believe the ablest man physically I ever knew. He was short and very broad-shouldered, with a drawling voice and an easy, slouching gait. But when he did turn loose he was a whirlwind. We traveled together a long time and made several trips to the islands. We had many a jolly time both in Callao and Valparaiso.

If this should meet his eye or of anyone who ever knew him I should be pleased to know it.

I was at Callao in 1867, when I found the place greatly changed. There was less crimping, less drinking and less fighting, and a great deal less shipping. In fact, there were less than a half dozen American flags in Callao of a Sunday morning.

I did not go to the islands, but was told that times were very dull there.

I started in to write about the Chincha Islands and I have filled up my paper with personal matters, most of which happened in Callao. Well, I usually miss my calculations worse than that.

TARPON.

GEORGIA GAME AND FISH.

MACON, Ga.—The variety of conditions of soil and altitude in Georgia makes the game somewhat diversified, that of the coast and lower pine levels differing very materially from that to be found in the northern and mountainous portions. The Virginia partridge (called quail by most sportsmen) is the most generally distributed, and is the game bird *par excellence* of this State. This gamy little fellow was formerly very abundant all over the State, but in the northern section the cold and snow of two years ago sadly depleted their numbers, and small bags are now the rule. All through the middle or central part of the State partridges are still to be found in fair numbers, eight to twelve bevies a day being a good day's work for a well-trained dog. The lower range of counties where the yellow pine forests flourish is the home of this bird, and it is not unusual for a bag of 80 to 100 birds in a day for two guns to be made.

A few ruffed grouse frequent the laurel ridges in the extreme northern and northeastern parts of the State, but it is very hard work to bring them to bag. On the streams of southern and southwestern Georgia some deer, wild turkeys, black bears, ducks and squirrels can be found; turkeys and squirrels are very abundant in most of the river swamps.

Dove shooting is excellent in the winter and is a sport that tests a man's shooting skill to the utmost. These birds gather in immense flocks to feed in the pea fields, or in baited fields, and the slaughter is immense, as many as fifty guns often being in one party. The Legislature, recognizing that this meant extermination for the doves if unchecked, has recently enacted a law cutting off one month of the open season, the time now being from Aug. 1 to March 15, instead of July 15 to April 1.

The farmers are almost universally posting their lands all over the State, but very few of them object to a gentleman sportsman shooting, their object being to keep off market or pot-hunters, and vagrants or negroes.

The fishing waters of the State lie mostly in east and south parts. Black bass (locally called trout) grow to a large size, and in the swift-flowing streams are very gamy.

These with perch and bream are the best fish to be found, and on such streams as the Altamaha, Satilla and Allapaha rivers afford great sport.

The brook trout are found in the mountain streams of north Georgia in fair numbers, but run small in size, 6 to 8in. being about the largest.

There are a number of whole-souled sportsmen in Georgia who are always glad to extend any courtesies to visitors.

F. C. E.

Brünnich's Murre on Inland New York Waters.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The waterfowl foreign to this locality which have recently been bagged in considerable numbers by Cayuga Lake gunners are pronounced by Dr. Wilder, of Cornell University, to be Brünnich's murre, a species of arctic wildfowl rarely found in this latitude. In many important particulars the Brünnich's murre seem closely related to the loon, notably the body conformation, legs, head and beak. In size it closely corresponds to the butterball duck. Below the waterline the bird is white, and above it is a blue black, or perhaps, to speak more accurately, Prussian blue. It furnishes but a small measure of sport, however; for, seemingly unconscious of danger, it sweeps in among one's decoys and stolidly remains there, despite the cannonade, until shot. Forty or more of these birds are said to have been bagged in a single day lately.

M. CHILL.

[It is only a few years since we first heard of these birds being taken on the waters of northern New York. As they yield neither sport nor meat to the gunner, it seems a pity to kill them.]

FIVE WEEKS AT LITTLE SOU'WEST CAMPS.

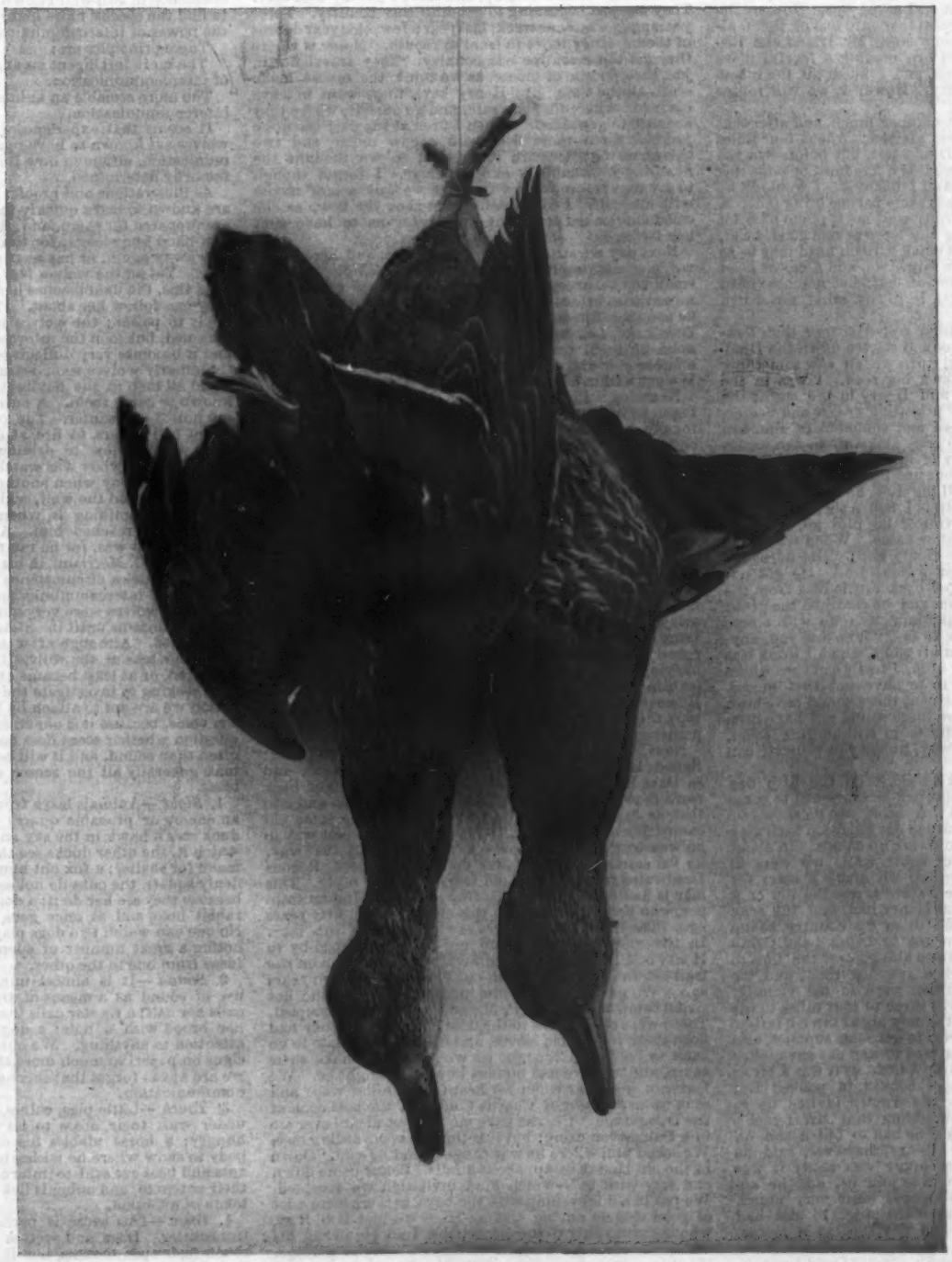
I LEFT Fredericton Oct. 27, to spend a few weeks at the Little Sou'west Camps of Mr. Braithwaite. My friends, Messrs. Irland and Risteen, had already returned from those famous grounds with two fine moose heads, which has already been told the readers of FOREST AND STREAM by the able pen of Mr. Risteen—otherwise the Prowler. I cannot hope to equal Mr. Risteen in literary style or descriptive ability, but I will try to give a true account of my little trip, and, what is of more interest, the amount of game we saw.

Some, no doubt, will remember my unsuccessful hunt in this region last year, when Braithwaite and I each lost two fine moose through not having heavy enough rifles and being obliged to shoot in the brush. So this year I provided myself with a new Winchester, .50-100-450, which I thought was about the right gun for moose. And I must say that from what I have seen, both this year and last, I have not changed my opinion, notwithstanding Mr. Cecil Clay's opinion to the contrary. Your .44-40 will no doubt kill a moose if you get a side shot, as, of course, there is nothing between you and his heart but a thin skin and a rib or two, but how many times are you going to get the moose to stand in that way? Not once in fifty times. On this trip we saw seventeen moose; twelve of these we still-hunted, four crossed our path, and one we paddled up to. Throw out the four which crossed our path and you come down to but one moose, which, you might say, we had a chance to kill with a popgun. The others were all either quartering shots or running shots, some both. When you undertake to still-hunt moose in a New Brunswick thicket you want a gun, and a big one at that, something that will stop him quickly. I suppose we can't all think alike on the gun question, but when I make a change it won't be for a smaller gun.

I left Fredericton on Tuesday morning, Oct. 27, for Boiestown, on the Miramichi River, which is the headquarters of Mr. Wm. Richards, the well-known lumberman, where I expected to get a chance to go in the woods with some of his parties going to the headwaters of the Dungarvon. Any other year, or a little later, when the snow is on, "portash" teams are going every day, but where a party is on the same grounds for two or more years they send in supplies a year ahead, or rather grub for this fall's work was sent in on the last of the "going" last spring. Mr. Braithwaite and I had our supplies sent in when theirs went in, so all we had to do was to get there ourselves.

I arrived in Boiestown at noon. I had come over on the freight train, as I was in no hurry and wanted to take the full benefit of my holidays (it was just a year since I had the last), and I take pleasure in the whole trip. The little incidents of travel, the boys on the train going to the woods, the old friends one sees at the stations and along the road, all go to make up a good trip. When we got to Cross Creek four young men got in. I knew in a minute they were bound for the woods. I asked them whom they were going in for, and they said they were going to join Billy Davidson's party in the morning at Boiestown. So I told them I was for the same country, and we became chummy at once. They had been having a "wee shock," as the Scotchman said, and were feeling pretty well, and when the conductor went out of the caboose one of them tried to ride his bike, but as the train was going about twenty miles an hour he didn't make much of a success at it, and the conductor coming in put a stop to the fun. One of the older boys said: "He won't feel that frisky by the time he gets to Rocky Brook," and he didn't. As the train drew into Boiestown the first person to grasp my hand was Mr. John B. Holts, who lives at Pleasant Ridge, eight miles from Boiestown.

His home is headquarters for parties going to and from the woods up Dungarvon. I had sent word ahead for him to meet me, and he was on hand with a stout buckboard wagon and smart horse. After seeing some friends in Boiestown we started, and arrived at Mr. John B.'s at 1 o'clock, with a good appetite for one of Mrs. Holts's first-class dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Holts are a fine example of some of the old settlers. She is a smart old lady of seventy, and he is an equally-smart old gentleman of seventy-five. They have eleven sons and daughters, who are all living—never having lost one, which is quite remarkable in so large a family. They celebrated their golden wedding year before last, when their boys came home from all parts of the Union to help them remember it. It was made a kind of big party—so big, in fact, that the table for the wedding dinner had to be set out of doors, as people came from all around to congratulate them, as no people are more highly thought of in the country than they. I stayed all night at Mr. Holts's, and was up in time to see Mrs. Holts, with the help of one girl and a man cook, get breakfast for thirty-eight hungry men on their way to the woods.



BLACK DUCK.

From the original photograph.

Mr. Richards, the day before, had told me that he would advise Billy Davidson's party to go to Dungarvon *via* Rocky Brook, and as that would mean that they would go up the main Sou'west Miramichi and would not pass Mr. Holts's place, I got Mr. Holts to drive me down to the river to meet them. When we got to the forks of the road there were no teams in sight, and the white frost on the road showed plainly that no one had been along that morning, so we waited. Pretty soon the advance guard showed up in the form of five or six of the party, among them our friend of the bicycle ride. Just then the schoolmarm came to the schoolhouse door, and seeing us standing there said: "Come in, boys;" so we all filed in and watched her open school. The wagons coming along then, we had to start. We bowed to the teacher, came out and shook hands with Mr. Holts, and started on our three days' walk into the woods, the boys to wrestle spruce logs, and I to try for a shot at a bull moose. There were seventeen of us, and as we walked along behind the teams that fine fall morning it was a pleasure to be alive and to be out of doors. Some of the party had revolvers and two had guns, and the word was "let nothing live"—and they didn't. Partridges, squirrels, owls, everything had to fall before them; even a tin kettle belonging to some "portasher" was punched full of bullet holes, for which I got the blame from the aforementioned "portasher"—also his ill will, as he thought only a towny would do such a trick, and he knew there was a towny in the party. We kept on up the river to "Hayes'a." The river is swift here, and the teams had to ford about two miles above, so all but the teamsters were to cross here. There were two dugouts on the shore, and a kid in one who was just about tall enough to see over the gunwale. When asked if he could set us across, he said: "Of course I can." And he was right. Every Sou'wester can pole a canoe nearly as soon as he can walk. The kid set us over and we kept on up the shore to Palmer Flat, and there waited for the teams. They showed up in about half an hour, but it took them about an hour to get over the river, as they had to make two trips.

We boiled the kettle, and turned about to face the celebrated Rocky Brook Portage, and it is a rocky brook portage, and no mistake. As the Dutchman told us last summer, "I've traveled vid circus and Vild Vest, and I tell you vot, it vos a Vild Vest." The first three miles it was mud—deep mud, black mud, red mud—but coming out at the top of the hill we met an old friend in the person of Miles Hunter, under whose care I had gone when a kid on my first salmon trip, and he told us we were through the worst of it. We made about six miles before dark, when we put up a lean-to, and with lots of rock maple for a fire we had a fairly comfortable night. In the morning we were off at daylight, and about noon stopped in an old camp for lunch, and as it commenced to snow one of the boys, not wishing to lie out another night, stumped anyone to strike for camp—eighteen miles away. I said I would go, and when the rest saw us getting some lunch they wanted to go also, and so two more came along. When we had made about four miles we came to the new camp of Mr. Daniel Evans, of Cardigan, who very kindly asked us to stay over night; but our leader, Joe Weaver, had said Forty-Seven-Mile Brook Camp, and Forty-Seven-Mile Brook it was to be. At Evans's Camp we were overtaken by five more of our boys, making nine all told, and they didn't bring any grub either. We walked pretty hard, and at 5 o'clock we reached Forty-Seven-Mile Brook Camp. We found the old stove up, and that was about all. We made a little tea, ate some sweet cake and lay down in our wet clothes on the floor to put in the night. We got the night in somehow, and in the morning I and another of the party started over to Fullerton's Camp for grub. On the way we met our old friend Mr. Patchell, who had been in the woods since April, watching the stuff in the storehouses. He had lots of inquiries to make about his family and his neighbors, and he was free to confess that he was glad the parties were coming in to take his job away from him. We got a sack of grub and brought it over to the boys. We waited until dark for the teams and then put out for Fullerton's Camp, where there was grub, with blankets. There I met Dave Douglas, who, with Henry, had been in the woods ever since Oct. 10.

Dave and I went back in the morning to Forty-Seven-Mile Camp, and as the teams had arrived shortly after dark the night before, I got my bundle and big gun, and with Dave for pilot we started for the Crooked Deadwater, the home of the moose. We stopped at Fullerton's Camp again for lunch, as I had early in my Dungarvon experience learned to eat at every camp I came to; for, as Henry puts it, "You will need it all before you get out of these woods." Two miles from Fullerton's we came to the tent, and there was Henry looking as natural as life. This tent is only a temporary outpost in Henry's chain of camps, which extend from Louis Lake, on Renous, to Little Sou'west Lake, on the Little Sou'west, and from old No. 64, on the head of Clearwater, to the head of Bathurst, fifty miles away, and including among the rest of the old favorites two new camps, one named after Mr. Irland and the other Renous Lake. Burton Lake, Louis Lake, Renous Deadwater, Little Sou'west, Crooked Deadwater, Injun Lake, all these are old friends and call up none but pleasant memories, and by the time a man is acquainted with the ground they cover he will have seen a good lot of the best moose country there is in New Brunswick. The first question I asked was, "How are the moose?" Henry said, "I guess there are lots of them, although I haven't heard many since Mr. Irland and Risteen left. The lumbermen are making a fearful noise blowing rocks in Dungarvon, and I guess all the moose will leave and go up country. However, we will follow them."

Dave and I had to have another lunch, and after that we made up our packs and started. About four miles from here we came to the Deadwater, but before we got there Henry said, "I suppose it is a fine head or none this trip," and I said, "Yes." And I meant it. I wouldn't be bothered with the little heads some parties bring out. A well-known Bangor taxidermist sent me a photo of a lot of moose heads, and among the lot was one good head, the rest just spikes. Now a small caribou head may be as pretty, even prettier, than a large one, and a moose head is a rough looking customer at best; but a moose head adorned with a pair of spikes is, to my mind, not worth mounting.

I was to have my resolution tested sooner than I expected. We got in the canoe and started down the Deadwater, and about the second turn we all saw something on the shore that looked like a big rock. I was in the bow, Dave in the middle and Henry in the stern; the rock didn't move, and we kept getting nearer and nearer, and at last up comes the head and shoulders of a moose. He had been feeding on the grass and stuff in the water, and so we could not see any of him except the flank and hindquarters. He saw us, but had not got our wind, and as we were coming closer all the time, he straightened up and looked at us. By this time I had a shell in the rifle and was ready to fill him full or let him go, as might seem to be right when the time came. When we got to within about 50yds. or less Henry said: "His horns are small. Don't shoot, but just watch him." He got our wind by this time and walked back a little way from the bank. Henry grunted at him and he returned the grunt in a kind of half-friendly, half-anxious tone with a note of inquiry in it, as much as to say, "Who are you, anyway?" We left him alone in his glory, which I think was far better fun than shooting him. I really can't see where the sport would have come in to have shot that moose. There was none of the excitement there would have been in calling him, and I am sure there would not have been the sport there undoubtedly is in still-hunting them, which is after all the nicest way, unless you yourself can call.

We arrived at camp about 4 o'clock on the fifth day after I left home, but this time can be shortened to three days by proper arrangement. As there was no snow, we didn't try to hunt any, but turned our attention to cutting some much-needed trails and fixing up camps. In about two weeks there was a fall of snow while we were at Renous Lake, and in the morning we made a start for County Line Mountain. We walked across the top of it and never saw a track, but, as Henry had said the rock blasting had probably soared them up country, so up country we went. When we got to Injun Lake Camp we had to take a day fixing it up and go over the line to No. 64 Camp. We crossed a new log road, and we knew by this that the lumbermen were in the vicinity. Last time we were there it was three or four miles to the nearest lumber camp; now it is only about three-quarters of a mile. We sent Dave down to get some supplies, also the news, and Henry and I turned to and cut our night's wood and fixed up the old camp a little, as it was a bitter night. Before we had supper cooked, in walked Bill Carson, the boss of the camp, and kindly invited us to come down and stay all night, adding that Mr. Lynch's orders were to bring us down if he had to fell a tree on the camp to drive us out. Henry, however, said he would stay, and by the time supper was ready it was pretty late, so we asked William to join us, and he appeared to enjoy our smothered moose meat very much. William had been in the woods since Aug. 18 and had seen lots of tracks, etc., but had not shot at a moose. William stayed until about 9 o'clock, and then struck out for his own camp. In the morning, bright and early, in came Mr. Lynch and William, and Henry and I each had to take a talking to from good-natured Mr. Lynch on our refusing to go down to his camp the night before. However, we patched the matter up somehow, but he left us with the comforting assurance that as soon as we got out he would fell a tree on old No. 64, as he didn't want us camping in his dooryard; his camp was where he wanted us, and we were to come as often as we liked and stay as long as we pleased; no more lying out while we were so handy to his operations.

That night it snowed, and in the morning we started up the ridge to try for a moose. We had seen lots of tracks the day before, but we walked two miles before we struck anything this time. At last we came to the trail of a two-year-old, and followed along for about a quarter of a mile and came on the moose lying down. We sighted him just as he got up, and it was a snap shot at 75yds. I thought I had missed, but Henry said, "No, there is blood. It comes out of his mouth. He is our moose." And so it proved, for we came on him stone dead about 200yds. from where I shot. We dressed him out in good shape and started for camp. The next day being rainy and soft, we tried for another. This day the tracks were so thick on the ridge we got on that it was almost impossible to follow them. We jumped a lot, and saw some cows and calves, but not a good set of horns did we see, so did not fire a shot. The one I shot the day before was to eat. On the way to camp we struck a caribou track, and as he was going our way we followed him. We jumped him in a fir grove, and I had a snap shot at him, but I only succeeded in putting the bullet through an old fir stub. Henry's only comment was, "Too slow," and as I had to say something I quoted from old Joe Mitchell, my old Indian guide: "Let him go to the devil; plenty more."

The next day it froze hard, making very noisy hunting, so Henry went to Cranston Lake to see about some traps, and I went out alone. I routed an old cow and two calves before I had been out ten minutes, and inside of half an hour I routed three more. I then started for camp and had the ill luck to start a bull. It was very noisy, so I suppose he heard me half a mile. At any rate he started for the head of Tobique before I got sight of him. Seven moose started in less than half a day was a good sign of game; but that was our share of them.

We moved back the next day to Irland Camp, and on the way I got a very fair caribou. Next day we went up on the ridge near the camp, and there I got my first deer. They are just beginning to get into this country. Three years ago we saw one track, last year a few, this year dozens of them. They move in from the south. Maine is where they get the start for our country. They travel north, just the opposite of moose, as we think the moose make south all the time. As Henry says, they want to leave his farm, where they are safe, and go outside, where they are sure to get killed. When I fired at the deer the noise jumped three more deer, also a cow moose and two calves, as we afterward found out; so we thought the next day we would try another ridge. I forgot though to say that before we saw the deer we saw a cow moose with one calf. I could easily have shot the cow, as she stood and looked at us long enough for us to have shot her twice.

Next day we struck off to Moose Lake, and here again we saw nothing like what we were looking for. All small tracks, except one or two large ones so old and mixed with others that we did not follow them. It took us less than fifteen minutes to walk from Moose Lake to Deer Lake, and on the way we saw over a dozen tracks, none of them over twenty-four hours old. We saw another cow and calf that afternoon on our way to camp. We got within 50ft. of her, but let her go.

Next day we moved down to Crooked Deadwater, and the next to little Sou'west, where we put away the canoe for the winter and looked up old friends at Ritchie's camps on the lake. We never expected to see the day when men would go to the little Sou'west for a log, but they are there now. Their portage is seventy-five miles long, which is a long way to go for spruce lumber even in these days. We called at Sinclair's camp and found the boss at home; also the cook, who makes as good sweetcake as he did last year. We stayed to dinner, and after dinner struck out for our own camp.

Twenty-three years ago Henry built his first camp on this lake, and until last year no lumber parties ever got nearer than Dungarvon, about fifteen or eighteen miles away. Last year they opened this country, and the first thing done was to dam up the outlet of the lake. This has raised the water and killed the trees, and now they are blowing down. In fact they have spoiled the prettiest lake in this province just for the sake of a few logs. However, as Henry says, "It can't be helped," and the old tops they leave will bring the caribou around again, so perhaps it won't be so bad after all.

Next day we made the Deadwater again, and next Renous Lake. Here I made up my mind to go out, and as Dave had been over to Fullerton's and brought back word that no teams were expected till Christmas, and also that as lumber was up they were opening up some old camps down Dungarvon, Henry thought the best way to go was to get over to Louis Lake and go out that way. So we started for there and made with packs Renous Deadwater for lunch and old Louis camp for night. This lake is named after old Louis Bear, a famous Indian trapper, who had a line through this country about fifty years ago. The finest trout I ever saw come out of this lake. In the morning I made up my pack, said good-by to Henry and Dave, and started for the lumber camp on the trail old Joe and I had taken out two moose on two years ago. We got in among some lumber works and did not strike camp till about 4 P. M., and found it unoccupied. There were sled tracks to the door, so we knew they had been there for the old stoves, and as it was too late to go back to Louis, we thought we would try to make their camp, although we had no idea how far it might be. We had not gone far when we heard a familiar voice and soon came in sight of Charlie Cameron, the boss cook of the Dungarvon. Charlie gave me the first meal I ever ate in a Dungarvon camp; but this time he was yarding logs. We asked him where he was camped, and he said, "Down in the old Holts's camp, about a mile. Better come down and stay with us"—which kind invitation we accepted. We put in a fine evening with the boys, as there were a lot of good singers among them. Here we met Bob Ross, who is second only to the old reliable Tom Hunter in his ability to brave the dangers of the Dungarvon portage. He it was who was along with Mr. Irland when they came across the "lost man" two summers ago. He said he was going out in the morning, so I made arrangements to go along. We started about daylight, and at dark we got to Holts's, where I was glad to get a shave, a good supper, and a clean bed after five weeks spent in the woods.

Since I got home I have been much interested in reading a letter from Deerslayer, also some answers to it. I cannot understand where the sport comes in in roping a deer, then killing him with buckshot at a range of a few feet. How any man could do it I can scarcely understand, and I am glad that we have no such sportsmen here in this country, but then we are very much behind the times here; perhaps we will get up to that after a while. Deerslayer shows his ignorance of some kinds of hunting when he says, "and if he is a moose hunter, calling him up," as if the only way to get a moose was to call him. He also speaks in terms of contempt of pitting your skill against their instinct. And again, he calls still-hunting sneaking. So it is; but I will venture to say that if Mr. Deerslayer takes his rifle and "sneaks" up on a moose and gets him, that he will find that it calls for more exertion than his old way, and also that he will stand much higher in the opinions of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM than he does now.

We saw on the trip seventeen moose, three caribou and three deer. We jumped twenty-nine moose. We also saw a beaver dam, houses and beaver. There are nearly twenty families of beavers on Henry's ground, all told.

BLUENOSE.

Natural History.

INTERCOMMUNICATION OF WOLVES.

THE united testimony of trappers and hunters gives the wolf the highest place, or at least one of the highest places, in the scale of intelligence among the wild mammals of North America. A similar verdict might have been reached on purely hypothetical grounds, for the wolf is the only species which at once takes its prey by stratagem, saves its own skin by artifice, and supplies the place of speed and strength by combination and concerted attack.

It is the only sociable beast of prey in our limits, and in obedience to two well-known principles we might expect to find the species more highly gifted than any other with the power of intercommunication.

These principles are:

The more intelligent an animal is, the greater its power of intercommunication.

The more sociable an animal is, the greater its power of intercommunication.

It seems that experience justifies this conclusion, for wolves are known to have remarkable power of intercommunication, although how it is effected has not been satisfactorily determined.

As illustrations and proofs: Wolves in a given locality are known to learn quickly the nature of any traps that are prepared for them, and this cannot be the result of first-hand knowledge; for the wolf which is caught and gets away again, or has seen a comrade caught, must be rare. Yet all the wolves fear and avoid the trap. More than this, the dam teaches her young to do so as soon as they can follow her about. Precisely the same remarks apply to poison; the wolves in a new country are easily poisoned, but soon the information is spread among them and it becomes very difficult to poison them.

Similarly wolves soon learn to dread firearms, and to avoid all men in the daylight on account of their being known to carry them. A curious illustration came under my notice last winter. The cowboys on a certain cattle range had orders to fire at every gray wolf as soon as seen, with a view to driving them from the neighborhood. One cowboy was watching through a telescope a wolf a mile away when another fired at it; the ball struck the bank behind the wolf, which at once ran to the spot and was examining it, when a few seconds later the faint report reached him. At once he showed that he knew what it was, for he ran as hard as he could till out of sight. Dr. Merriam, in his "Mammals of the Adirondacks," relates a circumstance which may possibly be an evidence of intercommunication of a remarkable character. The wolves were very numerous and destructive in those mountains until the State offered a bounty for every wolf killed. Although after this no more than usual were killed in a season, the wolves immediately afterward disappeared, or at least became extremely rare.

In seeking to investigate the methods of intercommunication we are apt to attach by far the most importance to the voice, because it is our chief means; but it is an open question whether scent does not serve the dog tribes more often than sound, and it will be seen that in the lower animals generally all the senses do duty as transmitters of ideas.

1. *Sight.*—Animals learn from each other gestures when an enemy or probable quarry is near. For example, a duck sees a hawk in the sky and at once turns his head to watch it, the other ducks see the gesture and imitate it or make for shelter; a fox out hunting with her young suddenly squats, the cubs do not see what she does, but squat because they see her do it; a dog sees another digging at a rabbit hole, and at once goes to see what there is in it. No one can watch two dogs playing or quarreling without noting a great number of silent gestures used to convey ideas from one to the other.

2. *Sound.*—It is almost unnecessary to illustrate the use of sound as a means of transferring ideas. A cow calls her calf; a rooster calls the hens; a partridge alarms her brood with a note; a dog barks to call his master's attention to anything. We ourselves use sound (or sound signs on paper) so much more than any other means that we are apt to forget that there are other means of intercommunication.

3. *Touch.*—Little pigs, calves, etc., punch the mother's udder with their noses to let her know that they are hungry; a horse nibbles his comrade on a part of the body to show where he wishes his comrade to nibble him; ants and bees are said to intercommunicate by touching their antennæ, and animals lick and stroke each other in token of affection.

4. *Taste.*—This sense is perhaps the least used as a transmitter. Dogs and wolves are occasionally seen to touch their open mouths, but it would be hard to prove that they thereby intercommunicated any idea. Young rabbits, however, are sometimes seen to taste their mother's lips to make sure before eating certain foods.

5. *Smell.*—At first sight, smell might seem of minor importance as an intercommunicator, though its prime value as a means of acquiring ideas first hand is not open to question. My observations to satisfy myself on this point have developed some curious facts, which I shall set forth as briefly as possible:

Scientists who have examined the matter declare that scent is by far the most wonderful of the senses. It is difficult for us to believe this, for the human species has nearly lost the faculty, and is incapable of judging *a priori*, just as it is impossible to give a blind man any clear conception of the wonders of sight. It is very certain that all things on earth have their distinctive odor, and this is readily proven. There is no known material that does not in time lose of its substance when exposed to the air; there is no known substance that will not in time be entirely dissipated by such exposure; and it is this atmospheric solution of the substance which is its odor. To illustrate: There are but few more indestructible substances than rubber, beeswax, copper or bronze, and yet even to the blunt human sense they have a perceptible odor.

To show the fineness of the sense and the infinitesimal amount of substance requisite to produce a sensation, let

us instance the case of a single grain of musk which continues to give off its intense odor for years before the substance is entirely dissipated. Similar illustration is afforded by a drop of any fixed oil, creosote or skunk musk. To illustrate the feebleness of the human scent faculty; we cannot detect the presence of milk or water by their odor, and yet we know they must have a powerful odor because they are so rapidly dissipated, as well as because they are so quickly discovered by wild animals; camels, for instance, are said to smell the water at a distance of miles. Proof that at one time our species had a good nose is found in the well-known fact that smell makes a quicker, stronger and more vivid appeal to memory than any of the other senses.

Since, then, as already claimed, odor is dissipated substance floating in the air, and since all substances are dissipatory, all have an odor And there is no good reason to doubt that this odor is as distinctive as the appearance of the thing; even more so, one might say, for all animals with well-developed noses learn to confide in them, for intelligence, rather than in their eyes. And the evidence of these insubornable witnesses all goes to show that every object in the landscape, every tree and shrub, and each part of each tree and shrub, has a separate individual odor that is at least as distinctive as its color. Yet we find this as hard to believe as would the blind man that the appearance of the objects in question was more distinctive and diagnostic than their feel.

It is scarcely necessary to prove that each species of animal has its own odor. The differences of the respective odors of horse, cow, fox, skunk, negro, Indian, etc., are sufficiently obvious to ourselves. But, more than this, it is very easy to prove that each individual of the species has its own peculiar odor as surely as it has its own peculiar appearance. This is so well known that no hunter or naturalist will be likely to question it; but as one out of many proofs I may cite the well-known fact that a dog has no difficulty in keeping the track of the same deer or man no matter how many others of the kind may cross it.

It may be thought that I am pushing it too far when I now assert that not only each individual animal has its own odor, but each part of that animal is giving off an odor which is peculiar to itself, and this the reader can readily prove. Let him take a dead animal of any furry kind and wet the fur with hot water in different regions, and he will find that even the blunt human sense can distinguish many variations of the smell. And I am satisfied that the keen nose of the beast of prey does far more than this, and can even distinguish the scents left by the heel and toe of the same foot. This is the simple explanation of the seemingly inexplicable fact that a good hound can, within a few yards, tell which way his quarry was running. It was a very simple matter to him; let B be the toe scent and A the heel scent; he ran a few yards and because the track kept singing B-A, B-A, B-A, he knew he was wrong; in the other direction it sang A-B, A-B, A-B; so away he went. The difference between the two odors is very slight, so much so that an inferior hound will often run a long way on a back scent, but a dog with a good nose or a wolf is never long mistaken.

My next contention is that the general or body scent of an animal is eminently changeable. While it always retains its individuality, it changes with the physical and mental condition of the animal, with the weather, the temperature and the season, just as surely as does its coat or facial expression.

Abundant proofs of this are at hand, for example: a horse smells stronger after exercise; a mink or weasel, not to mention a skunk, emits a much stronger because more abundant odor on becoming angry; at certain seasons of the year the flesh of goats and of some deer is unfit to eat on account of its disagreeable odor; in the winter the flesh of the Canada grouse becomes redolent of the spruce, and similarly the body of the white hare is strongly tainted with the cedar that forms its winter food; dogs in ill health become malodorous; so does the human breath, etc., etc. But notice that all of these proofs are the evidence of the feeble human nose—it must always be remembered that the nose of the wild animal is inconceivably more acute; if we say 100 times as keen, we have an approximate idea of their relative powers.

As proofs of the effect of the changing odor among the animals themselves: A male animal will pass unheeded the body scent of a female at one time, and at another, when she is seeking a mate, the changed odor sets him in a state of excitement at once; and this is true of all the mammalia, while in the insect world even more extraordinary things are told. There is a record of a Cecropia moth having flown thirty miles in one night, attracted by the odor of an imprisoned female. Similar records with lesser distances are common. It seems incontestable, therefore, that the body scent of an animal varies with its changing conditions and emotions; the only question is as to the extent of this variation. And it is quite certain that the other individuals of the species can recognize these changes, so that it becomes a most important means of intercommunication.

In many species additional effect is given to the body scent by the development of special glands which secrete a strong odor. These glands are usually situated in a part that is habitually brought in contact with the ground or the vegetation. Thus, in a musk-deer they are on the side of the belly; in the peccary on the back; in the deer on the tarsus, between the toes, and in the lachrymal fossa. In some animals, however, the contact with the ground is secured in a different way. The glands are situated within the anal and preputial orifices, so that the natural excretions *in transitu* bear with them the taint which reveals so much to the next passer-by of the same species. Now in order that this second animal may find the depot of intelligence quickly, it is necessary that his discovery of the place be not left to chance, and incredible as it may seem at first blush, there is abundant proof that the whole of a region inhabited by wolves is laid out in signal stations or intelligence depots. Usually there is one at each mile or less, varying much with the nature of the ground. The marks of these depots or odor posts are various; a stone, a tree, a bush, a buffalo skull, a post, a mound, or any similar object serves, provided only that it be conspicuous on account of its color or position; usually it is more or less isolated or else prominent by being at the crossing of two trails.

Now a man returning to town goes at once to his hotel or club, glances over the last three or four names on the register, adds his own, then makes a more thorough inspection. And the behavior of an animal arrived at an odor post is precisely the same. It approaches, hastily sniffs the post, adds its own odor, then makes a more thorough investigation. The attention dogs pay to lamp posts in town is sufficiently known; it is precisely the same habit, a trifle over-developed through idleness, etc., but it will serve to illustrate. I have many times seen a dog approach the post, sniff, then growl, register, growl again, and with bristling mane and glowing eyes scratch fiercely with his hindfeet and walk off very stiffly, glancing back from time to time. Again, it is common to see a dog, after the preliminaries, become keenly interested, trot about the vicinity, and come again and again to make his own record more evident. At other times one sees the animal, suddenly aroused by the news, take up a recent trail or fly to the next signal post, and so continue in pursuit of whatever it was that it scented.

Wolves do precisely the same, but I believe they carry it to a higher pitch, and there can be no doubt that a newly arrived wolf is instantly aware of the visit that has recently been paid to the signal post by a personal friend or foe—by a female in search of a mate; a young or old, sick or well, hungry, hunted or gorged beast, as well as the direction whence he came and whither he went, with all the additional information that a very small faculty of logic would deduce from this. How much more than this he learns, or whether he can again convey the intelligence to the next post, I know not. It seems to me not impossible that, as his own state of mind in a measure modifies his body scent, the effect on him of news obtained at post No. 1 will be recorded by himself to some extent at post No. 2. In any case we are safe to believe that these animals, with their wondrous power of scent, can do far more in this way than we at present suspect.

ERNEST SETON THOMPSON.

A GIANT MOOSE.

MR. W. W. HART, of 5 West Third street, has recently received from Alaska a moose head which in size exceeds any head that we have ever seen. In spread of antlers, breadth of palm and length of prong it seems more nearly suggestive of the head of the fossil Irish elk than any recent head that has come under our notice. The antlers are not of the wide-spreading type, for the horns, starting at right angles to the axis of the skull on rather light shafts, soon turn backward almost at right angles, so that the long diameter of the palm is inclined only at a small angle with the axis of the skull.

The skull has been split for ease in transportation, but fitting the two halves together, the spread of the antlers is 70½in. The length of the right horn, measured from the brow antler to the most distant prong of the palm on the posterior side of the horn, is 55½in.; the length of the palm, measured along the curve, is 41in., and a straight line drawn from the burr to the most distant point of the palm is 40in. The circumference of the shaft of the right antler at 8in. from the burr is 7½in. The width of the palm, measured along its posterior side following the curve, is 43in. The great size of the palms makes the shafts of the horn just outside the burr seem very small. We believe that we have seen many horns of the elk (*Cervus canadensis*) which were heavier at this point.

This moose is said to come from Alaska. Not very much is known about its history, but the locality is given as thirty miles back from Cook Inlet. It is stated that the animal measures 8½ft. at the shoulder; but this, of course, is a mere hunter's statement, and very likely a guess. The teeth of the animal show that it was old, but by no means past the prime of life. The incisors have been mutilated so that nothing can be said of them except that they were all present. The molars are worn by many years' use, but by no means show great age.

It is understood that this head will be exhibited at the Sportsmen's Exposition, where Mr. Hart advises us that he will have an exhibit showing much good work.

The Woodcock's Whistle again.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Having read in FOREST AND STREAM, dated Oct. 17, 1896, Mr. W. H. Harris's explanation of how a woodcock produced that whistle, there is no doubt that almost every sportsman who has had much cock shooting agrees that the whistle is one of the special attractions of hunting this fine game bird; and almost every sportsman that I have hunted cocks with has queried as to how that whistle was produced.

Having hunted woodcocks and grouse some six seasons in Nova Scotia, I have had woodcocks retrieved and caught in all stages of disabled conditions, and I thought that I had thoroughly proved to myself how the woodcock produced the whistle. It is so different from what Mr. Harris has described that I would like to give my version of the case.

Every time I broke the tip of a cock's wing and it fell on smooth ground it would spread its tail, droop its wings, point its beak downward, and walk along just like a gobbler, and when approached would jump off the ground and try to fly, giving a plaintive quack when jumping from the ground and trying to fly.

I could never associate this quacky, plaintive note with the whistle until one day I shot at a cock, and not finding the bird where I expected, I thought I had missed; while the dog was seeking in the grass, I heard what I thought was a faint whistle, as if a woodcock had flushed, and on hearing it the second time I went carefully over and found the cock so disabled that it could by the use of its legs and wings rise about 4ft. off the ground and fly 10 or 15ft. and come to the ground again, each time giving the regular whistle in a very low key.

I kept my dog back and watched the bird carefully and tried to learn how the whistle was produced, and found when the bird got into any long grass or tangled brush so it did not have a chance to jump and use its wings to good advantage, it only got about 1ft. off the ground and then there was no whistle, just that little sound as that given by a bird with a broken wing.

The above circumstance convinced me that the whistle was produced in this way: The woodcock, when startled so as to make it take to wing, gives that low, plaintive quack (as described in the case of a bird with a broken wing); when it jumps and takes to wing at the same time the force of using its wings with great vigor vibrates the whole body and tends to intensify any sound that might be produced at that moment in a very marked degree, thereby producing the whistle.

I do not believe that a woodcock can whistle with its wings, as described by Mr. W. H. Harris, and I think if he had placed his thumb and finger over the cock's nostrils, at the same time holding the beak closed, there would have been no whistling sound produced.

G. B. HARRIS.

Game Bag and Gun.

THE MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* When the editor of our favorite sporting paper said in one of the September issues that if he was not mistaken no one of the many game protective clubs organized within the last twenty years has maintained its active work in the field for that entire period, he certainly forgot the existence of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association. It was originally chartered in 1874 as the "Massachusetts Anglers' Association" for "the purpose of securing and enforcing proper restrictions upon the taking and killing of fish, shellfish and bivalves, the promotion of fishculture, and the introduction of new species and varieties of fish, and to disseminate information relating thereto." In 1879 the name was changed to that which it now bears, and game was added to the list of objects which the Association was to foster and protect. Ever since that time the rolls of membership have borne the names of many of the most prominent sportsmen of the State—men who enjoy fishing and shooting for the true sport there is in it and as a needed relaxation from the cares of a business or a professional life. When the occasion called they put their hands deep into their pockets to carry on the work of restocking our game preserves, our ponds and streams, and to aid in the prosecution of cases of violation of the fish and game laws. During the three years from Jan. 1, 1890, the committee on introduction of game procured and released in 134 different lots and in sixty-two different places about 3,000 game birds, including pinnated grouse, sharptail grouse, Bob White (quail), Oregon mountain quail, Rocky Mountain quail and Northern hares. Many cases of violations of the fish and game laws have been investigated by the proper committees, evidence collected to be used by the State Commission, by the district police, or by special officers acting under the State Commission and paid by the Association. And to-day the society is in fine condition, with a good membership of devoted men, funds in the treasury, and a determination to continue in the good work. So you see, Mr. Editor, the Massachusetts Association is to be taken out from the list of those you speak of in the article of Sept. 12, 1896. On second thought, it can't be taken out, for it was never in it.

I have been led to write the foregoing anent the 24th annual meeting of the Association, which was held last evening at the Copley Square Hotel. There was a good attendance. Mr. B. C. Clark, the president, occupied the chair. Messrs. C. A. Litchfield, Charles H. Cole and Fletcher Pope were elected to membership, and half a dozen proposals were read and referred to the membership committee. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the receipts for the year to have been $1,940.36, and the expenditures $1,684 67; one-half of the balance has been added to the permanent invested fund, making that fund $3,550.34. Secretary Kimball also reported upon several cases where information had been furnished of violations of the game laws, which, with the aid of the district police, had been successfully prosecuted. Dr. Heber Bishop, on behalf of the committee on annual dinner, reported progress. The affair will take place at the Copley Square Hotel Saturday evening, Jan. 30. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are Gov. Wolcott, Collector Warren, Rev. Dr. Horton, Judge Edgar Aldrich and Attorney-General Knowlton, from which it will be seen that the after-dinner speaking will be of a high order. Tom Henry's orchestra will furnish music, and the committee on hall decorations will make a fine display of fish and game pictures and the taxidermist's art.

While the committee were counting the votes for the new officers, President Clark took occasion to thank the members for their cordial support during the year, and said he had declined a third term not from lack of interest in the good cause, but because of other duties pressing upon him. The following officers were then declared elected:

President, Horace T. Rockwell; Vice-Presidents, Geo. W. Wiggins, C. J. H. Woodbury, Robt. S. Gray, Benjamin C. Clark, Heber Bishop, J. R. Reed, Loring Crocker; Treasurer and Secretary, Henry H. Kimball; Librarian and Curator, Edward W. Branigan. Executive Committee: Dr. J. T. Stetson, Dr. A. R. Brown, Dr. W. G. Kendall, Charles G. Gibson, W. C. Prescott, Rollin Jones, Charles A. Allen, Sidney Chase, Charles Stewart, Wm. B. Smart, Edward E. Small, William Almy. Membership Committee: Arthur W. Robinson, W. B. Hastings, Thos. H. Hall. Fund Committee: Warren Hapgood, George O. Sears, Edward J. Brown.

Col. Rockwell, on taking the chair, thanked the members for the compliment paid him, and pledged his best efforts to carry on the work of the Association on the lines already laid down; its methods had been tried and proved, and there was no call for any new departure. Col. Rockwell is one of our best known citizens, was one of the original members of the Association, and has served many years upon the governing board in various capacities. He is what may be justly called an all-round sportsman for the sake of sport. With a few friends, he has an elegant camp—the Elderton Lodge—at the Rangeleys, and in the days of long-range rifle shooting he was one of the most expert shots in the country, and a member of the American team which won many matches in England in 1880. The interests of the Association will be entirely safe in his hands. It will be seen that Mr. Clark has a place on the board of government, which is a matter for congratulation to all.

WM. B. SMART.

The Michigan Ducking Law.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 16.—Representative Bryan, of the State Legislature, has introduced a bill prohibiting the shooting of ducks from steam or naphtha launches in any of the waters in this State. Many of our inland lakes would afford good duck shooting during the fall if it were not that the ducks have been burned out by shooting from steam launches.

JULIAN.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game was held in the assembly room of Yates House, in Syracuse, Thursday, Jan. 14. There was a good attendance, although not quite as large as last year. Great interest was manifested in the proceedings and the discussions were spirited at times, but the utmost good feeling prevailed throughout. It was apparent that the desire and aim of the convention was to conform to the wishes of the majority of the true sportsmen of the State, but there was also a disposition to show due consideration to the minority in all cases where opinions differed, and to make concessions thereto, when possible and consistent with the interests of protection. The different organizations represented and their delegates were as follows:

Anglers' Association of Onondaga—D. H. Bruce, Arthur Jenkins, W. S. McGregor, L. S. Morgan, Henry Loftis, Amos Padgham, C. H. Mowry.

Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River—G. M. Skinner, W H. Thompson, A. C. Cornwall, G. H. Strough.

Auburn Gun Club—George R. Peck, Charles Curtis, J. E. Brigden.

Black River Fish and Game Protective Association, Utica—W. E. Wolcott.

Canandaigua Rod and Gun Club—Dr. C. T. Mitchell, G. A. McGreevy, C. B. Lapham.

Central New York Fish and Game Protective Association, Seneca Falls—W. S. Gavitt, E. G. Gould, A. M. Schermerhorn.

Erie County Fish and Game Protective Association, Buffalo—L. P. Beyer, P. S. Lansdowne.

Genesee Valley Protective and Propagating Fish and Game Association, Rochester—F. J. Amsden.

Honeoye Falls Anglers' Association—A. Mather.

New York Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, New York City—Robert B. Lawrence, George O. Shields.

Niagara County Anglers' Association, Lockport—W. E Hueston, H. K. Wicker.

Oswego and Jefferson County Fish and Game Protective Association, Laconia—William Jay Stevens, H. S. Barker.

Spencer Sportsmen's Club, Lyons—Henry Killick.

Steuben County Fish and Game Protective Association, Bath—Z. L. Parker, Dr. G. G. McNitt.

Assistant Chief Game Protector Mannistee Wertz, of Oswego; Protector Carver, of Wayne county; and Fred D. Divine, of Utica, were also present.

President Frank J. Amsden, of Rochester, in his address expressed the pleasure it afforded him to meet the representatives of the various organizations, and said that during the past year a decided change for the better had been noticed throughout the State in regard to the enforcement of the game laws. The experience at Albany was about the same as the year previous. There was a flood of bills both bad and good, but through the efforts of the representatives of the State Association very few of the bad bills were allowed to go through, and some of the good ones were successful. "The only thing we regretted," continued the speaker, "was the failure to repeal Section 249, but it was found impossible to stem the weight of influence behind it. The treatment accorded the representatives of this Association was gratifying, and the result of our work in Albany showed the benefits of organization. From observation and inquiry from different clubs throughout the State, I find that the enforcement of the law has been better during the past year than ever before. I think the protectors are a fine body of men, but there ought to be twice as many of them. No one seems to know how the proposed forestry amendment came to be passed by the Legislature last year, and submitted to the people. Fortunately this Association learned of it in time, and a letter against it was issued. The people came to the front and buried the proposition. I think this is one of the most encouraging things in the interests of forest and game protection that has ever occurred. There is a strong feeling in favor of much closer protection for deer. The subject of netting in our inland waters has also become a burning one. The trouble is that the privilege of netting food fish has been abused, and there are not protectors enough to prevent it. The feeling is that licensed netting should be done away with. There is a strong feeling that the laws should be uniform, and the seasons for shooting contracted to prevent the utter extermination of game. The work done on the St. Lawrence River has been very good."

The following committee on nomination of officers was appointed by the chair: Gen. D. H. Bruce, R. B. Lawrence, Aaron Mather.

The balance of the forenoon and a good share of the afternoon were devoted to the consideration of the report of the law committee on proposed amendments to the game code, which had been submitted by different organizations. The report was presented by Chairman Cornelius W. Smith, of Syracuse, and each proposed change was acted upon separately. Mr. Smith's associates on the committee were: Elon R. Brown, Watertown; Charles B. Lapham, Canandaigua; Howard H. Widener, Rochester; Z. L. Parker, Bath. The Association manifested its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Chairman Smith and the other members of the committee by a unanimous vote of thanks. It was decided to recommend the following amendments to the game laws:

Deer Season.—Section 40 to be amended so as to make the open season from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, instead of from Aug. 16 to Oct. 31, both inclusive, as it now provides. Also to prohibit the killing of deer between the hours of 8 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Venison.—Section 41 to be amended to correspond with the preceding section, limiting the time for the possession of venison to the open season and ten days after its close.

Floating, Jacking.—Section 43, which now permits the use of jacklights in hunting deer from Sept. 1 to 15 inclusive, to be amended so as to prohibit jacking or floating for deer.

Hounding.—Section 44, which now permits the use of dogs in hunting deer from Oct. 1 to 15 inclusive, to be amended so as to prohibit hounding.

Squirrels, Hares and Rabbits.—Section 48, which now permits the killing of black and gray squirrels, hares and rabbits, from Oct. 15 to Feb. 15 inclusive, to be amended so as to make the open season for squirrels from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31, and for hares and rabbits from Oct. 15 to Feb. 15. Also to remove the prohibition in regard to the use of ferrets.

Beaver, Muskrats, Mink.—Section 50, which makes the killing of beaver illegal, to be amended by the addition of a clause prohibiting the killing of muskrats and mink from May 1 to Jan. 1. Also making it illegal to break into the houses of muskrats. A reservation is made, however, of the right to kill muskrats to prevent injury to dams, etc. Traps and snares set in close season can be destroyed by anyone.

Web-footed Wildfowl.—Section 70, which provides that web-footed wildfowl, except geese and brant, shall not be pursued, shot at, killed, possessed or sold between the last day of April and the first day of September, to be amended so that geese and brant will not be excepted from the provision. It was also decided to make the close season begin April 1 and end Sept. 1. In section 71, relating to wildfowl, it was deemed wise to strike out the words "brought to shore."

Woodcock and Ruffed Grouse.—Section 74, which now permits the killing of woodcock and ruffed grouse from Aug. 16 to Dec. 31, to be amended so as to make the open season from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.

Woodcock, Quail and Ruffed Grouse, when not to be Transported.—Sec. 76, which prohibits the transportation of woodcock, quail and ruffed grouse unless accompanied by the owner, to be amended so as to provide that no person shall transport more than twelve of these birds at one time.

Wild Birds Protected.—Sec. 78, which provides that wild birds shall not be killed or caught at any time, or possessed after the same are dead, to be amended so that they cannot be possessed whether living or dead.

Salmon Trout.—Sec. 108, which makes the open season for salmon trout from May 30 to Sept. 30, to be amended so as to make the season commence April 1, closing at the same time it does now.

Black Bass.—Sec. 110 to be amended so as to provide that no black bass shall be caught from their spawning beds knowingly. Sec. 111, which prohibits the catching of black bass less than 8in. in length, to be amended so as to make the minimum legal length 9in.

Sec. 121.—Amended by providing a close season for striped bass in Hudson River during April and May, the spawning season.

Sec. 122, which now reads: "No fish shall be fished for, caught or killed in any manner or by any device except angling, in the waters of Lake Erie, within one-half of a mile of the shores thereof, or of any of the islands therein; nor in the Cattaraugus Creek, or within five miles of the mouth thereof, or of any island therein; nor in Lake Ontario, within one mile of the shore, or of any island therein; nor within three miles of the mouth of the Niagara River; the waters of Lake Ontario in the county of Jefferson included between Blue Rock Point in the town of Brownville and the town line between the towns of Lyme and Cape Vincent, including Chaumont Bay, Griffin Bay and

FRANK J. AMSDEN.
The outgoing President.

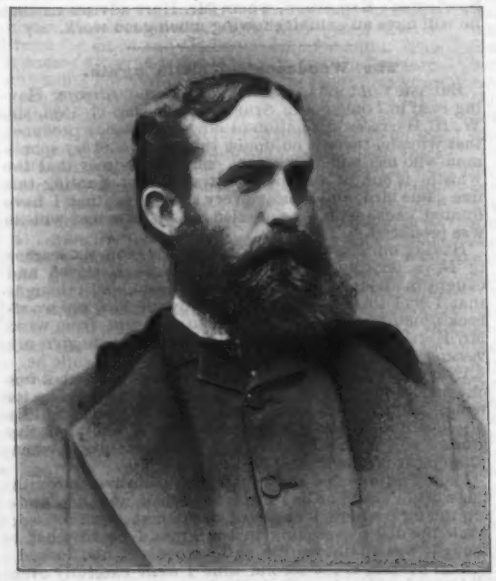
Three-Mile Bay, in the county of Oswego, between the northerly line of the town of Mexico and Jefferson county line, are hereby exempt from the provisions of this act." * * * to be amended so as to prohibit all netting except one mile from shore, in Lake Ontario and all of its bays, in the Niagara River or within three miles from its mouth, or in Lake Erie within one mile from the shore, or within three miles of the Horseshoe Reef Lighthouse.

Meshes of Nets.—Sec. 124, which provides that the meshes of nets used in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario and the Cattaraugus Creek shall not be less than 1¾in. bar, to be amended so as to make the minimum legal size for Niagara River 2in. bar and 4in. mesh.

Fishing Through the Ice.—Sec. 141, which permits fishing for certain fish through the ice in specified waters, to be amended so as to eliminate clauses which permit the spearing of fish, especially as relating to Oneida Lake.

Minnows for Bait.—Sec. 145 to be amended so as to make the legal length of minnow nets not over 25ft. and depth 4ft. Also requiring that all bass, pike, wall-eyed pike or maskallonge caught in minnow nets to be put back.

Nets.—Sections 149 and 151, which provide for the taking of frost



ROBERT B. LAWRENCE.
The outgoing Vice-President.

fish and whitefish from the waters of Otsego Lake and from inland lakes not inhabited by brook trout, during such times as the Commissioners may stipulate, and for the licensing of nets used for this purpose. Both sections to be repealed.

Section 168 to be amended by erasing in line 4 "inland" before "waters;" and in line 8 after "possession" insert "except for transportation, sale or legitimate purposes."

Sale of Game.—Section 249, which permits the sale of game the year round, it was decided should be repealed.

Pickerel.—Section 325 to be amended so as to provide that no pickerel less than 18in. in length shall be taken in the St. Lawrence River.

The convention also voted in favor of making the following additions to the game laws:

1. *To prohibit the sale* of speckled trout, grouse or woodcock killed in this State.

2. To increase the force of State game protectors from thirty-five to sixty.

3. *To give protectors power* to examine any boat, vehicle, car or carriage of any angler or hunter, or person or corporation transporting fish or game, or any box, locker, crate, basket or other package therein or in his possession, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any provision of law has been violated.

4. *To establish a system of bounties* to be paid to private individuals who may take nets in illegal use, graded according to the kind of net; each person to take such net before a justice, sheriff, deputy sheriff, supervisor or two taxpayers, destroy it in his presence, obtain from him a certificate of such destruction, and receive the bounty upon production of the certificate to the county treasurer. Also to provide that any person who may so destroy nets shall have the rights of a protector, and the immunity from damage, and protection from suit, the same as provided in Section 32.

W. E. Wolcott, of Utica, addressed the convention on the subject of forest protection and read an original poem. He said:

I desire very briefly to call the attention of this convention to the lamentable state of affairs which exists in the Adirondack wilderness. Lovers of forest life are both saddened and alarmed at the manner in which lumbering is being carried on in that region. During the past few years strenuous efforts have been put forth by friends of the forest to check the work of devastation which has so long been in progress there, but the march of the lumberman still continues unhindered.

It was confidently hoped for a time that the acquisition of vast tracts of land by clubs for fish and game preserves would have a wholesome effect in retarding the cutting of timber, but experience has taught the lesson that little dependence can be placed on such sources for protection. Some of the most destructive lumbering in the wilderness has been conducted within the limits of one of the largest preserves, and miles of dead timber caused by damming streams and flooding the land, and thousands of acres almost entirely denuded of soft wood, traversed by wide wagon roads and littered with brush heaps and fallen tree tops, now mar the beauty of localities which were for years eagerly sought by hunters, anglers and tourists. Perhaps nowhere is the havoc lately wrought by the lumbermen more noticeable than about the headwaters of the West Canada Creek and Black River, and this is particularly unfortunate from the fact that the latter stream forms one of the main water supplies for the canals of the State.

The Adirondacks have no enduring subterranean springs, for there is no water-bearing stratum of rocks in that region, and no water is found there save that which first falls from the clouds. The soil is light and spongy, being composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter, a mass which is the product of untold ages. When sheltered by the trees it acts as a vast storage reservoir for the temporary retention and gradual distribution of rains and melted snows, thus equalizing the supply of water in the lakes and streams. But if the forest is removed the soil will quickly dry up and burn like tinder when fire reaches it, or wash away in the rainy season, leaving only the bare rocks or equally barren quartiferous sands. The destruction of the trees means the loss of the soil, and this just as certainly means dry water courses in the summer and disastrous floods in spring and fall. It is poor economy for the State to expend large sums for constructing and maintaining reservoirs and then allow the timber to be removed from the watersheds.

It has come to be a matter of common knowledge that the Adirondack forests are essential to the welfare of the whole people. It has required many years to learn this truth, but that it is now clearly recognized was made apparent in November, when the electors of this State buried a proposed constitutional amendment which meant destruction to the forests under an adverse majority of more than half a million. This action speaks louder than words, and the import seems to be that it is the will of the people that the State should not only retain intact all its present Adirondack holdings, but should continue to purchase additional lands there as rapidly as possible. There is every reason for believing that the same spirit of enterprise and appreciation of public needs which caused the seal of approval to be placed on the proposition to expend millions of dollars in canal improvements would sanction one to purchase woodlands on the watersheds of the State reservoirs which serve as feeders for the canals.

In spite of all that has been said and written of the evils sure to follow if the forests are destroyed, and notwithstanding the efforts made in the interests of protection, the axe and saw of the lumberman are as busy as ever. Of course, lumbering is a legitimate business, but the facts mentioned suggested the following lines as picturing (in case he felt called upon to address the public) what might be:

The Lumberman's Request.

In Adirondack wilds I stand,
With steadfast aim to clear the land.
Buy up the woods, do what you please,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

I want to chop and saw and hack
The hemlock, spruce and tamarack.
Close canals' locks and lose the keys,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

I want the balsam, pine and ash;
The maple, beech and birch I'll slash.
Take all the waste land by degrees,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

Make all the woods a public park;
Make every tourist toe the mark;
Make them obey your wise decrees,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

Hunters may miss the noble game
That now rewards their steady aim.
Let them lament on bended knees,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

Anglers may miss the speckled trout
When springs and streams alike give out.
Let them complain and make their pleas,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

Lakes may vanish, brooks run dry,
Bare rocks and brush heaps greet the eye.
Crops may fail, plagues the people seize,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

Flood your cities and drown them out.
What care I what thus comes about?
Sweep mills and dwellings to the seas,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

Droughts, famine, cyclones, lightning, hail,
May each their greatest harm entail.
Let climate change, mercury freeze,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

Let forest fires with fury rage,
All elements a battle wage.
Let the dire havoc bring disease,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

The woods are priceless to the State,
'Tis well to see this ere too late.
Think these things over at your ease,
But don't prevent my cutting trees.

After the hearty applause with which the above was received had subsided, Mr. Wolcott offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the New York State Association for the Protection of Fish and Game hereby signifies its cordial approval of past legislative enactments which have enabled the State to obtain title to Adirondack lands, establish a forest preserve and protect the timber thereon. It strongly urges the Senate and Assembly to take such further action along this line as in their judgment may be most expedient, with a view to the ultimate acquirement of the whole wilderness region. It is our belief that in the future purchase of lands in the Adirondacks special efforts should be made to secure title to the watersheds of the State reservoirs.

G. H. Strough, of Clayton, offered the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

Resolved, That as the representatives of a large majority of the various associations in the State of New York for the propagation of food and game fish, and for the protection of fish and game, we are in favor of the establishment of parks and pleasure resorts in such places in our State as nature has favored and made desirable for such purposes; and

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the efforts made and now being continued to establish an international park on the St. Lawrence River, and that we join in the request to have our national government suspend the enforcement of our foreign contract labor law as to oarsmen or guides on the St. Lawrence River.

On motion of Gen. Bruce the secretary was instructed to send copies of these resolutions to the different members of Congress in this State.

R. B. Lawrence, of New York, addressed the convention in regard to Section 249 of the game laws, and stated the result of a conference which a committee from the New York city Association had had with marketmen concerning it. Under certain conditions the latter would consent to the repeal of the law. Mr. Lawrence explained what the marketmen wanted. This included making the open season for quail from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, possession to be allowed until March 1; the killing and possession of wildfowl to be allowed from Sept. 1 to April 1; the possession of grouse, woodcock and venison to be allowed until March 1; dealing in and possession of bay birds to be allowed the entire year.

The convention decided to endeavor to have Section 249 repealed without indorsing the changes referred to.

Assistant Chief Protector Mannistee Wertz and Protector Carver spoke briefly concerning the work of the State force.

William A. Butler, of Syracuse, read two articles from the FOREST AND STREAM in regard to deer hounding.

A report from the Niagara County Anglers' Club, setting forth the good work accomplished during the year, was read.

The auditing committee reported that the receipts for the past year amounted to $150; disbursements, $73.10; balance on hand, $76 90.

The nominating committee reported in favor of the following officers for the ensuing year, and the same were duly elected: President, W. S. Gavitt, Lyons; Vice-President, George H. Strough, Clayton; Secretary, E G. Gould, Seneca Falls; Treasurer, A. C. Cornwall, Alexandria Bay.

Mr. Amsden thanked the members of the Association for the cordial support accorded him during the year, and introduced the new president. Mr. Gavitt, in assuming the duties of that office, thanked the Association for the honor conferred. He said he was proud of the Association and the work already accomplished. He was sure there was a growing sentiment in favor of protection. He believed the Association should stand by its action in opposing the section permitting the sale of game the year around. He was in favor of a uniform season for game, and believed the resolution regarding nets was in the right direction. The game law should be advertised. He said he would appoint the legislative and auditing committees in a few days.

George R. Peck, of Auburn, said he would like to have the State do something toward the propagation of game, and after some discussion a resolution was adopted to this effect: That the officers of this Association at once serve upon the State Commissioners of Fisheries, Game and Forests suggestions and measures for the establishment of a State hatchery for all game and game birds that can be propagated.

While this subject was under discussion it was stated by different members that Mongolian pheasants had been successfully propagated in the western part of the State and in the Catskills. Charles Curtis said he had kept a ruffed grouse in confinement a year, and believed these birds could be propagated under proper conditions.

Messrs. Lapham, Bierhardt and Peck were appointed to arrange for the printing of the by-laws, and the legislative committee was directed to see if the Association was incorporated, and if not, to have it incorporated. Adjourned.

The .30-30 Shells.

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 25.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I would like to know the experiences of some of the shooters of the .30-30 smokeless rifle cartridge in regard to the cartridge case breaking at the neck when fired. In two of the rifles of this city the shells break off at the neck, leaving the small neck in the barrel, preventing another cartride from entering the barrel.

It is very trying to have a large buck running straight ahead in the open for 300yds. and then have a rifle in his hands that can't be used, as was the experience of one of the party using a .30 30.

The rifle is one of the most powerful and accurate arms made. Three deer killed with this rifle were dropped in their tracks, and prairie dogs were hardly recognizable after being shot with this rifle, they being torn in shreds.

H. M. C.

The FOREST AND STREAM is put to press each week on Tuesday Correspondence intended for publication should reach us of the latest by Monday, and as much earlier as practicable.

BOONE AND CROCKETT CLUB MEETING.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Boone and Crockett Club was held on Saturday, Jan. 16, at the Metropolitan Club, in this city. Among those present were: Messrs. Theo. Roosevelt, W. A. Wadsworth, Winthrop Chanler, George Bird Grinnell, Owen Wister, Charles E. Whitehead, W. B. Devereux, Lewis R. Morris, John L. Cadwalader, James S. Watson, Elihu Root, C. Hart Merriam, C. Grant La Farge, Madison Grant, William Lord Smith, W. A. Chanler, Royal Phelps Carroll, Caspar Whitney, De Forest Grant, H. C Pierce, D. M. Barringer, R. H. M. Ferguson, W. Milne Grinnell, Lewis S Thompson, Frank Edwards, James T. Gardner, Albert Bierstadt, Thomas Paton, J. E Roosevelt, J. J. Pierrepont, J. L. Seward, H. N Munn, Henry L. Stimson, Walter B. James, S. D. Warren, Frank Lyman, Alden Sampson, John Rogers, Jr., W. K. Draper, F. S. Billings, H C de Rham, Alexander Lambert and J. Walter Wood, Jr.

The guests of the evening were: Mr. A. P. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey; Mr. Charles A. Dana, Prof. Henry S. Osborn, E E. S. Thompson, Hon. Wm. Carey Sanger and Gifford Pinchot.

Owing to the death of Gen. Bristow, its president, it was necessary to elect a chairman for this meeting who should preside at the dinner, and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt was chosen.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The report of the treasurer showed a comfortable financial condition for the club.

The report of the secretary dealt largely with the work which the club has done and hopes to do, and showed that the efforts made by the club looking toward securing legislation prohibiting the unsportsmanlike and destructive methods of hunting deer allowed under the laws of New York in the Adirondack region have been in some degree successful, and that a greater measure of success is hoped for during the coming year. Whatever has been accomplished is due very largely to the efforts of the Hon. William Carey Sanger, who is now a member of the club. Attention was called again, as it has been before, to the wide territory over which the small membership of the club is spread, and this very fact seems to imply great possibilities for the influence of the Association. The plan adopted this year for the first time, of having read before the club a formal paper, such as will be worthy of permanent record, would seem to make the meetings of the club more representative of its purposes. It was recommended that the club should take a more positive stand in regard to the manner of pursuit of our large game animals, and that every effort should be made to discourage improper practices in connection with big-game hunting.

Following the report of the secretary, which was accepted, that officer read some correspondence from members and other persons in the West advocating the enlargement on the south of the Yellowstone National Park, and a committee to consider this question and to take such action in the matter as might seem necessary was appointed, its members being Howard Melville Hanna, George Bird Grinnell and W. Hallett Phillips.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt reported for the editorial committee, urging members to send in material for the next volume of the club's publication and indicating what the character of such material should be.

Mr. Madison Grant reported for the committee on game legislation. In the New York Legislature of 1896, Senator Malby introduced bills in the Senate to stop the hounding and jacking of deer. These bills passed the Senate without amendment, but in the Assembly, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Sanger, the bills were altered and became law. This new law reduces the time for hounding from one month to two weeks, and the time for jacking from ten weeks to two weeks, a substantial gain.

The election of officers followed, with this result: President, W. A. Wadsworth; Vice-Presidents: Chas. F Deering, of Illinois; W. B. Devereux, of Colorado; Howard Melville Hanna, of Ohio; Wm. D. Pickett, of Wyoming; Secretary and Treasurer, C. Grant La Farge; Executive Committee: Winthrop Chanler, L. R. Morris, A. Rogers, H. L. Stimson and Madison Grant; Editorial Committee: George Bird Grinnell and Theo. Roosevelt.

It was resolved that the chairman should appoint a committee, to consist of the chairman of the executive committee, the secretary and three others, who should revise the constitution and report to the executive committee, and that the executive committee be empowered to approve such revision, and that the business of the club should be conducted thereunder pending the ratification of the committee's action by the club at its next general meeting.

Mr. Henry L. Stimson introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Boone and Crockett Club condemns the use of steel traps and the killing of game while helpless in water or deep snow as cruel and most unsportsmanlike. And in view of the rapid decrease in the game of this continent, the club regards the making of large "bags" and the killing of females of any species of horned game as selfish and objectionable practices inconsistent with the objects of of the club.

Resolved further, That the committee on the revision of the constitution be and the same hereby is empowered to incorporate the substance of this resolution in the Constitution and By-laws of the club in such form as it may see fit.

A resolution commemorative of Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow, its late president, and alluding to his services to the country and to the club, was passed.

After the adjournment of the business meeting the club dinner was held, and this was followed by the reading of an extremely interesting paper by Mr. A. P. Low, of the Canadian Geological Survey. Mr. Low has spent a number of years in exploring the Peninsula of Labrador, and the present paper, which was illustrated by lantern slides, dealt with this almost unknown territory.

Few people realize that this peninsula is about 1,000 miles in length and has about the same width at its southern end. It is roughly triangular in shape, and contains about 550,000 square miles. Its temperature ranges from north temperate in the south to arctic in the north, a considerable portion of it being absolutely without timber. Mr. Low's paper dealt with the physical characteristics of the country, its inhabitants, and its quadrupeds, birds and fish. From it we learn that the moose is hardly found in the peninsula, but that both woodland and barren ground caribou occur there in very considerable numbers. The black bear is abundant in the southern part, while the polar bear occurs on the northwest coast and on islands in the Hudson's Bay. The wolf is extremely scarce. There are some fur-bearing animals, and foxes are extremely abundant in some places, the common fox in the south and the arctic fox in the north. The proportion of black foxes found is unusually large. Waterfowl are not abundant in Labrador, but are most so on the shores of Hudson's Bay, and especially on the rocky islets of that water. Broods of geese, however, are found in almost all the little lakes which dot the interior. There are some wading birds found along the shores of Hudson's Bay. Five species of grouse—the ruffed, the spruce, the sharptail, the willow ptarmigan and rock ptarmigan—are found there; the sharptail grouse occurring on the shore of James Bay. The occurrence of the last-named species in Labrador will be news to many ornithologists.

Mr. Low's very interesting paper was listened to with the closest attention, and at its close a vote of thanks was passed by the club for the entertainment he had given them.

Mr. Thompson was called on to speak about the wolf, of which he has made a special study. His remarks were of very great interest and were very warmly received. They are printed elsewhere in this issue.

The meeting broke up at a late hour.

OREGON NOTES.

KLA-HÓW-YA, Podgers! Kár-ta-mi-ha, Podgers? Glad to see you home again in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM. Of course you grow a little at us fellows once in a while, but then I suppose that it is all for the best, for it is the fear of the "Commentaries" that limits the length and breadth of some of our hunting and fishing yarns. However, let us trust that you will be as liberal as Mark Twain was in the matter of limits. You know that he believed in having a limit to everything, even to smoking. "Limit yourself to ten cigars a day, and if you find that ten isn't enough, why, raise the limit." By the way, I wonder if Fred Mather has ever fished with Podgers? If not, it would please the boys mightily if he would take a day off with him and then write him up.

Speaking of fishing, there is just now a great run of salmon trout in the Columbia and its tributaries. Possibly it may be a surprise to many Eastern anglers to know that there is no more gamy trout than the salmon trout. They dearly love salmon eggs, of course, but I have taken them at all seasons of the year on the fly, and let me assure my angling friends that a couple of two-pounders hitched to a 6oz split-bamboo make things very interesting. They take the fly as greedily as do the rainbow, Dolly Varden or black-spotted trout, and fight just as long and hard as either.

And again, speaking of fish, that report of the New York Fish Commission with its sixteen colored lithograph plates of fishes must be a magnificent work. I am truly glad that it fell to the lot of Dr. Tarleton H. Bean to describe the rainbow trout, and I hope and believe he has done the subject justice. He certainly can. Eastern sportsmen will find it a valuable acquisition to their stock of game fishes.

I see by the columns of FOREST AND STREAM that Judge Cheney has done me the honor of permitting me to say something about the ring-neck or Mongolian pheasant in that report, and has accompanied my remarks with a lithograph plate of the bird drawn by Mr. Sherman F. Denton, artist of the United States Fish Commission. Feeling assured, as I do, that Mr. Denton has done his part far better than I, it is more than probable that neither of us have done the bird full justice, for he is a great, grand, beautiful bird.

Speaking of birds reminds me that the boys have not had the duck shooting in our waters this winter that they had anticipated.

While waiting for ducks the other day down at the Jewett, my old friend, J. Roberts Mead, killed a magnificent bald eagle, and captured without injury (to the bird) a beautiful snowy owl. He presented the latter to the city park and it is doing nicely. Another old sporting friend of mine, Mr. Frank Thorn, made rather a remarkable record on swans recently. He caught two on a lap with his right, killed a third with his left, slipped another shell in and got a fourth before they got out of range. This would be something to be proud of were not the victims swans. For my part, I think the killing of swans should be prohibited by law, and I doubt not Frank will agree with the sentiment.

Our legislative Assembly is again in session, and Editor Reynolds, of *Game Laws in Brief*, has my sympathy. He may rest assured of one thing, however: the aforesaid Assembly will sustain the well-earned reputation of its predecessors and "make confusion worse confounded."

S. H. GREENE.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 13.

New York Game Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* In the article headed "New York Game Protection," signed by 16-Bore, I notice the first sentence, "The non-shipping game law is good as far as it goes, but it does not protect us." It seems as if 16-Bore wanted "us" protected a great deal more than the grouse. I think all he is crying about is that he cannot get twenty or thirty birds a day himself.

I have been in northern New York twice this year with friends who knew the ground thoroughly, and we never any one of us killed more than five birds in one day, because we couldn't find them, though our party included one of the best brush shots in the country, and we had three and sometimes four almost perfect dogs.

If a bounty were placed on foxes in the grouse counties it would help the shooting very much, as we found a great many places where foxes had caught grouse and rabbits.

Col. Sanger's bill is perfect in my estimation, except that Nov. 15 is rather early; for a great many years we would have no open shooting, that is, after the leaves are off, but while he is at it why not put in a clause stopping the sale of game, and then it would be indeed perfect.

R. C. F.

MAINE'S PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan 14.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Some effective legislation ought to be adopted in the State of Maine to prevent the extermination of moose and caribou. It is the opinion expressed by the best informed hunters and guides there, that not seventy-five bull moose remain in the State. I would like to see a law passed to prevent the killing of any moose for five years, under a penalty of fine and imprisonment. Such a period of exemption from danger would not be too long for needed recuperation.

The newspapers of New England have extended invitations to people everywhere to come to Maine for hunting and fishing, and the railroads now take their passengers to the very hearts of the forest. It has so become possible for a much larger class in our communities than formerly to visit these hunting grounds, for fatigue, delays and expense have been reduced to a minimum. And the peril to the moose has as the consequence been tremendously augmented. The hunters who follow the moose in the snow will pursue him till the last moose or caribou is taken, if they are permitted. These winter hunters bring very little money into the State, and any fair consideration of the subject ought to convince one that the advantages to result from preserving this noble game far outweigh any benefit to be derived from the December visits of the hunters.

It would be the part of discretion to shorten the open time for hunting of all game, partridge included, say to the interval between Sept. 20 and Dec. 1, instead of to the end of December, as it is now established. Even with this additional restriction the protection will probably prove insufficient; and the sportsman who cannot be satisfied with seventy days of hunting should simply be invited to go to some other State for further sport.

If it is possible to pass a law to prevent carrying any firearms into the woods during the close time, it would be more efficient legislation than some adopted in the past. No man carries a gun weighing 7 to 9lbs. at that time unless he intends to use it. It is idle to suggest that he carries it for protection, for there is no animal in the State of Maine of which he need be afraid. Even a bear will attack no man unless first wounded, or unless cubs are molested. The best way to prevent an improper use of the gun is to prohibit its being carried at all during the closed period.

The Legislature would be wise to make more liberal appropriation for the protection of fish and game. There is much work to be done to enforce present laws, and the State owes it to herself that they should not become inoperative or only occasionally operative. Present supplies of game and fish should not be diminished, and the appropriations by the State ought to be sufficient to prevent all fishing through the ice, and to protect trout and salmon on their spawning beds as thoroughly as possible.

D. H. BLANCHARD.

FOXES ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

I CANNOT refrain from saying a word on the subject of fox hunting since seeing our Jersey friend having such nice fun in this the most rational of all amusements. When he hears the hounds even an old plug will break from his stall and go fox hunting, while not one has ever been known to go quail or duck shooting of his own will.

Our country, the Eastern shore, presents perhaps the best advantages for this sport of any to be found. The country is as level as a billiard table; there are no rocks, nor any difficult streams to ford, while the red fox is plentiful and can always be raised if one gets out by 6 or 8 A. M.

Caged foxes afford but poor sport. They seem to get stiff from confinement, which is, however, due more to their efforts while in captivity to escape than it is to being cramped. I have never known a caged fox to hold on longer than three hours and cover more than thirty miles, while in a large majority of cases if the dogs are fleet the chase amounts to no more than a rabbit hunt.

Fox hunting to me is equally interesting whether I study the habits of the fox in evading his pursuers or the sagacity of the dogs in settling highly important questions as to which way reynard has gone. And then the music in worth to me far excels that of Ole Bull and Blind Tom. In fact, everything connected with fox hunting is good matter-of-fact common sense.

To determine on a cold trail which way the fox has gone is a thing that can only be done by a thoroughbred, well-trained hound, and the man is yet to be born who can satisfactorily tell how the hound does it. I recall one hunt in Upshur's Neck, and it was on this occasion that I became so deeply interested in animal sagacity. It was a cold, bleak morning, and already past 6 when we reached Matchapungo Creek shore, where a trail was sure to be found. We had twenty dogs, among which was Ames's dog Ruler. On reaching the usual place of striking a trail, Ruler was seen to raise his bristles, almost burying his nose in the half frozen sand.

"There is a trail," said Ames, but Ruler had not yet made the fact known. When he finally opened the other dogs were attracted, but not one could touch it; not even a whine came from a single one of them. Here the huntsman had an opportunity of selecting the best dog to breed from for nose, a very important matter. The whole party were present, sitting on their horses watching the dog's actions.

The creek shore runs north and south. The dog would go north 100yds. perhaps from where we stood, then south, passing us the same distance; doing this half a dozen times perhaps, and occasionally opening. Not another dog gave utterance yet to a whine. Finally the old fellow had made his prognosis, and slowly sauntered down the creek shore, occasionally opening. Leaving the bleak sand, which the fox had done many hours before, no doubt, Ruler entered a skirt of pine where Turlington's bitch Fury began crying, and on down four or five miles they raised the fox, and caught him in five or six hours. Now this instinct—for it is certainly not an acquirement—is a fit study for learned men, and is an interesting part of the sport.

The fox's habit of retracking himself is a very interesting part of the hunt. This is an admixture of instinct nd sagacity. The fox has never acquired the knowledge assessed by the rabbit of making a circle and running the rear of the dogs; still the fox has his tricks. On e occasion of a certain hunt I did not get off. The ys, however, raised a fox, and knowing pretty well where I could get to get a sight of the chase, I walked through a woods road half a mile, and after waiting a short time heard the fox breaking brush. Soon it came in view, crossed the road, entered a piece of very open timber, and going 200yds. or so, stopped, turned and to a line retraced his track, coming to where I could get a full view of him; he leaped to the windward of his track and passed on out of my sight. Of course he did not see me.

The dogs soon came up. Having run but about a couple of hours, they were on nettles and drove right on until they reached the end of the track, where the fox had turned. Here they scattered in every direction, and would have lost the day's sport but for old Dick. He was a powerful black and tan, with the best of an English bull dog, and ears that would have half-soled a pair of No. 10 plantation brogans in ante-bellum times. For us this sight was a feast. Old Dick was some half mile behind the pack. He had traveled; he was not there for a frolic; he was there to do his work well. I remained motionless. Dick came up, not trailing to leeward, as dogs generally do, but right down on the very footstep of the fox. He passed on, followed the trail out to where the fox had turned—I pledge my word that he did not go 5ft. beyond—turned and trailed back to where the fox had left his track, and just so far beyond as seemed necessary to detect that something was going on wrong, made a close circuit, picked up the trail and drew the dogs together. The result of his work was a good day's sport and a dead fox.

T. G. ELLIOTT.

KELLER, Va., Jan. 7.

MAINE VS. WISCONSIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Mr. Hough has something to say in your issue of Jan. 9 about Maine as compared with "our deer country of Wisconsin" which seems to indicate that he is laboring under a misapprehension regarding the big-game country Down East.

We are willing to let him brag about the size of his town of Chicago, but when it comes to claiming that they have more of a wilderness in Wisconsin than we can produce in the East we rise to expostulate.

Compared with Maine, Wisconsin is a public park, and if I am not mistaken it was Mr. Hough himself who told us of the bicycle trips that have recently been so popular through the pine woods country there. As a matter of fact, there are no large areas in that State or in the upper peninsula of Michigan that are not rendered accessible by railroads or where you cannot go with a team of horses.

The average distance from a railroad station on one line to a similar station on another line is perhaps thirty miles, and nowhere can a place be found where a man is more than twenty-five miles from the means of access to the outer world afforded by the steam engine. This is not much of a wilderness according to our ideas in this part of the country. They can do better than that in the Adirondacks.

In Maine things are arranged on a larger scale. There you can go 130 miles in one direction and 150 in another on a course at right angles with the first without finding a railroad, and you won't travel by bicycle either. In fact this particular bit of wild land lying in Maine and across the border in Quebec which is nowhere crossed by railroads is upward of 20,000 square miles in extent, or about ten times the size of any corresponding tract in Wisconsin or Michigan. Large portions of it are altogether inaccessible except by boat or on foot, and nowhere has it any permanent population of consequence aside from the deer, caribou and moose. Imagine what a sensation it would create in Wisconsin if a moose should suddenly appear in that State! But the thing is impossible even to imagine.

They never could get a moose in Wisconsin unless they took him there in a box car. Such game is only found where there is real wilderness and a back country.

They have plenty of deer in Wisconsin, but what does that signify? According to the accounts I have read in FOREST AND STREAM, there are just as many on Long Island within fifty minutes' ride of New York city. Deer will live anywhere, even in a man's back yard, if they are not molested. An extended range is not necessary to their existence.

No, Brother Hough, you have to go west of the Mississippi to match our Maine wilderness, and even there you will hardly at present find any corresponding area where the game is so thick, square mile for square mile. You yourself are constantly telling us of the decreasing game supply in the favored localities of the great West. In Maine big game of one kind or another is increasing faster than it can be killed off, and one cannot go anywhere in the wilderness proper at any time of year and not see game. In the far West, on the other hand, you can travel over miles and miles of wilderness and mountains without seeing a living thing worth shooting a rifle at. The game is somewhere else or else it is dead.

Finally, if Mr. Hough wants his moose he had better turn his face to the rising sun (provided he wants to kill him on American soil). There are still enough moose left in Maine to supply hunters as far west as Chicago, and if your Chicago-and-the-West man comes this way next fall we will try to show him one. Also what a real wilderness is like.

MAINE.

FLORIDA GAME AND FISH.

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 6.—The weather here is very warm and pleasant. Mr. E. Webster, of New York, left the Hotel De Soto on Saturday, 2d, at 10:30, returned 6:20, having caught four bluefish of good size, one redfish weighing 33lbs., two tarpon, largest 48lbs., small one 16lbs.

Monday, 4th, walked to jacksnipe grounds, shot thirty-two snipe and thirteen quail; walked both ways; left at 10 A. M., returned at 6:30.

GEO. H. MACKIE.

PAMASOFFKEE, Fla., Jan. 11.—This part of Florida and other more southern points, with which I am well acquainted, were never more plentifully stocked with deer, bears and turkeys. Several parties of us in this neighborhood have been out lately and never failed to bring in from one to two deer in a half-day hunt. New Year's Day we killed two large bucks, 145lbs. and 166lbs., dressed; largest deer killed in this country or Florida in years. Our season is up March 1. We have good black bass fishing.

JAKE MARSH.

MAINE AND BOSTON.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—That there is a boom in hunting matters one need not doubt who will take the trouble to look into the shop of any live taxidermist. Heads of game—mounted heads—for relics and ornamentation are to be seen without number. It is stated, on good authority, that nine out of ten of the moose killed in Maine the past season were wanted for their heads only, and but very few of the bodies were saved. The weight of these animals is great, and they are usually killed a long way into the forest, with no roads, and the getting of the entire body out would cost hundreds of dollars. But the head can be towed out by the guides and mounted at the taxidermist's shop. If one is not lucky, or is not hunter enough to secure his own moose, deer or caribou head, there is plenty of opportunity for buying. One could but think of such things, especially if he saw a load of fifty caribou heads and horns that passed along the streets of Boston the other day, piled high upon a big wagon, a most peculiar load, with the great antlers sticking out in every possible direction. Some of the antlers were very large and spreading, with the two prongs in front of the nose very pronounced. They were the property of M. Abbott Frazar, and were purchased, together with the skins of the heads, in Newfoundland.

The last legal moose hunting trip of the season for Boston sportsmen is over, and no moose were taken. Dr. Heber Bishop, W. T. Farley and Mr. Stevens left Boston the night before Christmas for a moose hunt in the Moose River Valley. They reached Lowelltown at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and here their troubles began, with the mercury down below zero. They had to spend the night in the station for want of better accommodations. The next morning they started on a tramp of many miles over Caribou Mountain, with the snow 1½ft. deep. The guides were against attempting the tramp, but the hunters were bound to proceed. At nightfall not more than half the way had been accomplished. After several miles of weary plowing through the snow, ending in darkness, they came to an old camp deserted some time ago by Dr. Bishop and his friends. On entering they found that gummers had been there, and had left wood and kindlings. It did not take long to start a fire, but there were no facilities for sleeping beyond a couple of old wire mattresses without bedding of any kind. They curled about the stove as best they could, and managed to get a little sleep, taking turns at watching the fire, lest they freeze. They had no food beyond a slight lunch found in Mr. Farley's pack, for the team with their baggage was miles behind. The guides were for keeping on, but finally consented to worry out the night in the old camp. The next morning they started in good season, and reached their permanent camp in the valley near the Canadian boundary early in the afternoon.

After a rest, with plenty of food to eat, and a night when it was possible to keep from freezing, the second day dawned with plenty of fresh snow for tracking. That day Mr. Farley started an enormous moose, and it stopped in easy range. The rifle came up instinctively, but none too soon the hunter saw it had no horns—an enormous cow, that Mr. Farley would not shoot. The guide, a hunter of many years' experience, pronounced it the largest cow moose he had ever seen. Two or three other cow moose were started, but no bulls. In one case a calf was with the cow, but was not shot. When the hunters found that they were to get no moose they gave their attention to getting a couple of deer each. This they say was easy, the deer being very plenty. But curiously enough the bucks had already begun shedding their antlers, two having been shot with both horns gone. Dr. Bishop found a horn, freshly shed, in the snow. It has generally been supposed that the Maine deer held their horns till the end of January at least, and even into February. The hunters came out at the end of the open season, and were on the way home Jan. 1.

Pickerel fishing is good on many of the celebrated Maine pickerel lakes and ponds. Winthrop Ponds are being well fished, but with fewer pickerel than usual. Norway Lake is heard from in the way of big strings of pickerel. Lewiston and Auburn fishermen are bringing many pickerel to the markets of those cities. Boston market receivers say that they can have all the pickerel they will take, but prices are low and they do not encourage the sending of them in.

The tomcod fishermen are in evidence along the Massachusetts shore. The wooden tongs with braided ends are in order, and the poor tomcod surrenders because he is obliged to. At Ipswich River a good many are being taken. Parker River is being tonged for tomcod as usual. Tarbox and the Baileys have been out once or twice from Byfield, and each time have taken about a bushel from the Parker River. They fished just below the woollen mill. Along the banks of the stream the operatives live, but probably never think of fishing. One day they saw the boys taking up the tomcod with their wooden tongs, and soon a pretty little girl came out of one of the houses. She says:

"My mamma wants to know if you will sell her some fish?"

The fishermen told her that they had no fish to sell, but they would give her some. She ran into the house, and soon emerged with a big pan in both hands:

"My mamma wants three dozen," she piped.

The boys gave her six good-sized fish, feeling that they had other friends whom they would like to make happy.

Fish and Game Commissioner Carlton's bill to license guides has been introduced into the Maine Legislature, say the dispatches to the daily papers. It provides that every guide shall take out a license, the annual cost of which shall be $3. The penalty is not less than $35 for the failure to take out such license by any person pretending to guide or accompany hunting and fishing parties. The guide so licensed shall wear a badge and shall also act as fire warden and keep a record of all fires. Any guide breaking the game laws shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 and shall not engage in guiding for a term of one year. But the most peculiar feature of the bill is that he shall keep a record of all persons he guides, their names and residences, the amount and nature of the fish and game taken, and immediately forward the same to the Commissioners.

Well, has the sportsman anything to say about all this? Who can compel him to employ a guide? Has a citizen of the United States a constitutional right to work for whom he pleases at any legal calling?

SPECIAL.

AN ARKANSAS OUTING.

A JOLLY company of twenty good and true sportsmen have recently had a nice trip to Mississippi county, Ark., for the purpose of chasing the wi d deer, possum and the coon. They had good luck and lots of fun. They killed ten deer, twenty or more turkeys, arms full of squirrels, scads of fish, and everything else they wanted.

The crowd was composed of men from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois; with preachers, doctors, lawyers, tobacconists, bankers, railroad men, druggists, and farmers, as to their avocations; and with Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Campbellites, as to their religion; and with Democrats, Republicans, Populists, and Prohibitionists, as to their politics; and both married and unmarried men as to their domestic relations; and a sober, decent, civil crowd in every respect as to their behavior. Of course we had a good time with such a company.

On the first morning after our arrival in camp we scattered out over the woods, and before 9 o'clock that morning had a nice deer hanging up in camp. When all hands had reported for the rest of the night we found we had two deer, ten turkeys, about 50lbs. of fish, lots of squirrels, some opossums and raccoons—plenty of meat to do us most of the two weeks we expected to be in camp.

We had no dogs with us, and did not undertake to run the deer. What success we had came from the skill of the sportsmen as they still-hunted through the swamps. We found the residents of that section very bitterly opposed to the running of dogs, and as we want to go again into that same section we sought to create no prejudice against ourselves by our conduct. The day for the hounding of deer in Arkansas has about passed. The citizens will not suffer it. Those who run their dogs there now will do so at the risk of the dog's life, for they will kill such as run in the woods.

We found game very plentiful. I suppose I am safe in saying that we did not hunt one single day that we saw less than twenty-five deer, and sometimes as many as fifty. We killed ten that we got, and seriously wounded some that we did not get. We got all we wanted and became indifferent about killing more. The wild turkeys were very numerous. We kept no count of the exact number we did kill. The woods were torn up by the turkeys everywhere we hunted. It has possibly been many years since this noble bird could be found in such great abundance in any section of this country. But the light rains, and freedom from great overflows in the river for several seasons, are no doubt the reasons of the abundance of game. The laws for a close season on game in Arkansas are being closely observed, and this contributes in no small degree to the supply of wild animals. A few more years of such protection and good breeding seasons, and Arkansas will be the game paradise of the whole nation.

These annual outings are greatly enjoyable to overworked men, and our crowd will go again next year into the same locality, for we ask for nothing better.

J. N. HALL.

KENTUCKY.

CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

Texas Deer.

Near San Marcos, Tex., a deer has just been killed which has a seventeen-point set of antlers. The head is on exhibition.

At Encinal, near Laredo, market-hunters have killed seventy deer in four days. This is no guess and no exaggeration. One train took sixty deer out for this party. My informant says, "We Texans depend on FOREST AND STREAM to kick long and loud, and so formulate a strong popular opinion, for we intend to go to hanging a few market-hunters before long." I wish they would. We would mourn their vacant chairs, but we would try to struggle along without them for a while.

Advice on Camping Out.

I have just been reading a nice green book on camping out, written by an Englishman. That is, I read it up to the place where the man said any camping party would find a pair of bellows an indispensable article in building the fire. I didn't read any more after that. Why, oh! why was man given his old hat, if not to blow the fire therewith? And why, oh! why do men write things, as the bellows advice, anyhow?

Moose and Buffalo Coat.

Mr. Thomas Johnson writes from Winnipeg that he is coming down to Portage, Wis., this winter to curl a few lines when the ice gets good, and that then he will come to Chicago. I hope he will bring his curling iron along and make himself at home.

Mr. Johnson sends in the story of a moose, a tame moose, not a wild one, which recently attacked a Winnipeg gentleman who was going by wrapped up in a big buffalo coat. It evidently took him for some strange and dangerous creature, and before it got done with him there came near being material for a funeral, and it wasn't a moose funeral either.

Tennessee Quail.

Messrs. C. S. Wilcox and Walter Dupee, both of this city, will start soon for a Tennessee quail hunt, going to Trenton, that State, where they anticipate a pleasant time.

Garden City Club.

Garden City Club, of Chicago, holds its annual meeting this week. It has a membership of neary eighty, and is one of the largest of the Chicago shooting clubs.

E. HOUGH.

1208 BOYCE BUILDING, Chicago.

Vermont Game, Modes and Seasons.

Editor Forest and Stream:

On looking over the game laws recently passed by our Legislature one finds but little to give promise of a very marked increase in the game supply for 1897. I find only two new points worthy of mention; one is that the fine for killing pheasants has been increased from $10 to $35 for each bird killed; the second, a provision prohibiting the shooting of ducks with the aid of jacks or artificial light. We would be pleased to learn why this was not carried a little further to prohibit all night shooting for a time, allowing our northern flight of ducks a chance to feed on the marshes that nearly every fall yield a large crop of wild oats.

As the law now stands, night shooting is practiced on these marshes from the beginning of open season (and before) until the grounds are frozen over. The result of this is plain. Very few of the ducks shot at are brought to bag, but many are crippled and the rest are soon driven away.

Another law could have been passed which would have been of great benefit to the game supply in this part of the State, viz., to prohibit the use of dogs for hunting birds, for five years at least. I do not know of a sportsman's dog (pointer or setter) for a radius of ten miles from here, but nearly every man is the possessor of from one to three yelping spaniels or cur dogs, which are brought into use as soon as the birds are large enough to take wing, and the grouse are continually hunted, being shot out of trees like chickens off a roost. Not contented with killing every ruffed grouse, the poacher with his dog is often seen in the covers frequented by pheasants, and many of them are bagged too. To prohibit the use of the dog means an increase in marked degree to our pheasants, for in a cover selected by them it is seldom one is flushed without a dog. I am credibly informed that in a village of a few hundred inhabitants not many miles from here ruffed grouse were brought in in such numbers that the supply was much greater than the demand (at 50 cents per pair), and many shipments were made to other places. So much for a dog, gun and game hog.

Let us hope that the State League will see that a change is needed, and take a hand in the matter before it's too late.

FERRIS.

Game Protection by Button.

STAMFORD, Conn.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am and always have been interested in reading the multitude of letters published in your valuable paper in relation to the preservation of our stock of game, and I confess that it amuses me in some cases to read some of the plans and devices advocated to accomplish that end. Not that I do not believe that they are honestly meant to meet the requirements of the case, but at the impracticability of some of them.

Now I do not think I will live long enough to ever see your plank nailed down, but there can be no harm in keeping the question agitated.

Everything must have a beginning, and I propose you make the start in this case by securing the aid of a few well-known sportsmen in your city and forming a society or organization, the motto of which shall be, "Sell no Game." Let the membership fee be $1—or whatever you may decide. Every applicant for membership sending in his fee to receive a badge or button, to be inscribed with the motto of the brotherhood, and also dated the year it is issued. These buttons could be gotten up at a small expense—say 10 or 15 cents each—the balance of the fee to go to paying the salary of a secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep track of the members and keep them posted on all matters that may interest them; at the end of the year a new button to be issued upon the payment of dues. In unity there is strength, and I think it will surprise some people to find how many buttons will be worn. If nothing else comes from it, we at least will know when we meet a man in the woods or fields whether he is a butcher or a sportsman. CONNECTICUT.

[It would be more effective to fasten the buttons on to the game.]

A Bear's Vitality.

Editor Forest and Stream:

About three months ago there was a deal of argument over the question as to which was the best cartridge for big-game shooting. I have heard many hunters give their opinions on this subject myself, and while they don't all agree on the cartridge and gun, the general idea is: A big, heavy gun and a cartridge with from 70 to 130grs. of powder and a good, heavy ball.

I always leaned toward a .45 90 myself, and my belief has been materially strengthened by some news I heard the other day.

Two men living near town went up in the Sierras on a deer hunt. Both had '86 model Winchesters, one a .38-56 and the other .38-70. They were hunting quite a distance from camp when they spied a large brown bear about 50yds. off and began firing at once, when, to their surprise, the bear started for them on a dead run.

They didn't stop to think much about this, however, but pumped the lead into the old fellow as fast as they could, and as a result he dropped dead within 20ft. of them, and just as they were about to run.

After they had cooled off a little they examined the carcass, and found that of the eleven shots fired every one had passed through the body, and the first one had pierced both heart and liver.

Now, as some hunters say, a .44 may be large enough to hunt bear and moose with, but when *I* shoot a bear through the heart I want him to die before he eats me up.

WALROD.

New York Free Lectures.

NEW YORK furnishes an example to other American cities by her liberal-minded enterprise in conducting a course of free lectures for the people, which, while intended primarily for the benefit of working men and working women, are of such a character that no one can fail to be entertained and instructed.

The work is carried on by the Board of Education, and an idea of its scope may be gathered from the fact that during the present season 300 lecturers will speak on various topics to audiences that in the aggregate will number nearly half a million persons.

This winter Dr. Leipziger, supervisor of lectures, aims to make American subjects the feature of the course; and along with American history, biography and kindred subjects, American sport is given a place. Among the names of lecturers familiar to readers of the FOREST AND STREAM are those of Mr. Fred Mather and Dr. Bashford Dean, who lecture on "Fish and Fisheries;" Mr. F. M. Chapman, whose subject is "Birds;" and Mr. R. L. Ditmars, "Snakes;" Mr. J. B. Burnham, "Camp Life and Hunting;" Mr. H. L. Bridgman, G. O. Shields, Hon. Theo. Roosevelt and others.

It is worth noting that while these lectures are not the least instructive of the course they are among the most popular, proving that the love of nature and outdoor life is common to all—even to those who are cut off from active participation in the pleasures of field and stream.

Maine Guide Licenses.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I notice in issue of your paper the question brought up of licensing guides in Maine. I wrote on this subject about three years ago, in the Phillips *Phonograph*. At that time the idea was not received with favor, but sentiment is changing. It is the best plan that has been offered, and the State should handle such matters and no special favors be shown.

To protect the best interests of all concerned, all guides should pass an examination, and if fully qualified should take out a license; and then aliens, non-residents, boys and every stranger could not, on short notice, palm themselves on sportsmen as full-fledged guides on the strength of having worked in the country a month or so.

The best guides stand the best show, you may say. Not in all sections, for sportsmen are not all in love with one particular spot (if it suits them ever so well while there,) but are looking for the ideal. A few come season after season, and the old guides are always employed by them; but the newcomers, not being posted, cannot tell on short notice one grade of guide from another. So sometimes their outing is a failure, and they give the whole section a bad name, not realising just where the blame belongs. Licensing the guides will not prevent our order being formed; our association will be needed just the same to see that the law of license is complied with, and to many other matters of importance. Protection must be had in many channels of the sporting business, and Maine, as a State, can afford to show a greater money interest in a business that brings a number of million dollars to the inhabitants every year.

It is said by some of those against a license law that we must work some new guides in. Of course; but let it be understood that they are new and learning, and not glut the market with half-learned men and boys, while guides that have grown old in the business are forced to stand back. Let the beginners be taken from the guides' own families and from the families of the old residents, as they are mostly natural woodsmen, and learn the A B C of woodcraft while boys on the farm.

Maine, license your guides.

Guides, join your interests.

H. R. HORTON, Guide.

EUSTIS, Maine.

Where are the Ducks?

STOCKTON, Md., Jan. 10.—So far we have had the poorest ducking year ever known in Chincoteague Bay. There are miles and miles of shoals, rich with grasses the wildfowl love so well, and the weather all a man could wish for, but there is hardly a duck on the wing. Why should these thousands of acres of choice feeding ground be abandoned to geese and brant? We have had the finest goose shooting anyone could ask for. A long series of east winds and high tides drove them from the shoals to the island ponds, making from sundown to dark shooting that all who were in it will remember. Every evening for over a week we scored from five to fourteen geese to the gun, all large, fine, and very fat. But the ducks! Last year thousands of redheads and bluebills blackened the shoals in every direction, bunch after bunch trading through the great coast bays. From Isle of Wight to Cobb's Island, between eighty and ninety miles of bays and shoals were covered with a restless, changing flight of wildfowl. Where are they? I have looked carefully in FOREST AND STREAM for some word from the many points and bays of the Eastern shore, but find almost nothing about the wildfowl. I think our paper is intended to throw light on just such strange movements of game as this case presents, for there is no doubt that a cause exists for the quick passing of the great body of redheads and bluebills. Coots and squaw ducks are in countless numbers, but we do not bother them. There are also a good number of whistlers and dippers, but the fine ducks—the choice ones—the redheads and bluebills are not here. O. D. FOULKS.

William Lyman.

Editor Forest and Stream:

I have not been so saddened for years past as I was by the announcement of the death of Wm. Lyman in your paper of Dec. 26. Although we had occasionally corresponded upon the subject of rifle sights, I never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Lyman until the autumn of 1895. He was then on a visit to Europe, and I went to London in order to become personally acquainted with him. We spent a long evening together discussing various matters connected with firearms, and also social and political questions, upon most of which we found our opinions to be very similar.

As long as the rifle continues to be used for either war or sporting purposes, the name of Mr. Lyman will be remembered for his great improvements in the method of sighting it. His last invention of a rear aperture sight will, I fully believe, have more effect in increasing the deadliness of infantry fire than that caused by the change from muzzle to breech-loading. It may indeed, in combination with smokeless powder and other modern improvements, ultimately produce a revolution in war of which few people have at present any conception.

J. J. MEYRICK.

DEVONSHIRE, England.

Iowa Game and Fish.

ESTHERVILLE, Ia., Jan. 11.—I am pleased to state that prairie chickens and quail have been increasing during the last few dry seasons, ducks and geese being scarce.

We have had some very favorable legislation for the protection of our fish during the last two years, and stand a good show to have our fish preserved for legitimate sport, instead of being sacrificed to the greed of the professional fish hog, with his seine and dynamite. Mr. Delevan, State Fish Commissioner, is doing good work in this line, and deserves the support and assistance of every true sportsman in the State.

E. H. S.

Quail in South Carolina.

CHEROKEE INN, Blacksburg, S. C., Jan. 11.—Quail are superabundant here, and fields have been shot over very little. Any one seeking sport in this line can feel assured of finding it here.

G. H. GREENE.

The FOREST AND STREAM is put to press each week on Tuesday. Correspondence intended for publication should reach us at the latest by Monday, and as much earlier as practicable.

Sportsman, Guide and Game.

Editor Forest and Stream:

In your issue of Jan. 9 I have read: "Who Owns the Game Killed by the Guide?" as discussed by Mr. Shaganoss. Without going into details in regard to his opinions and conclusions as to who owns the guide's game, I wish to bring the matter at once to a common-sense business point of view.

First. The same relations exist between employer and employee in the relation of hunter and guide as in any other business the world over.

Second. Some amateur sportsman wishes to take a week's vacation grouse shooting. He goes to some favorable locality. He finds he will have to pay: $2 per day for his board, $2.50 per day for his guide and dog, $2.50 per day for his team and wagon—a total of $7; and at the end of the week he finds that his shooting venture has cost him $42, besides his railroad fare and incidental expenses, and the net result of his week's shooting has been fifteen grouse. He has killed three himself and his guide has killed twelve. He has paid his hotel bill, $12; his livery bill, $15, and the daily wages of his guide, $15; and when he supposes he has paid everybody a good price for everything that has been done for him, up steps his guide and demands that he must be paid $1.25 per pair for all the grouse he (the guide) has killed. In my opinion this guide has no more right to demand and receive pay for the grouse killed under the above circumstances than a highway robber has to stop his victim on the road at the muzzle of a shotgun and demand his money or his life.

Third. If the sportsman makes a definite bargain with every man he comes in contact with, that settles the question at once.

Fourth. My shooting experience extends back over twenty-five years, and I never heard of a guide making a demand for the pay of birds killed as above until last fall, when the fact came to my notice. I suggested to my friend that we hunt close up each side of our boarding-house keeper's market-shooting guide, and the result was that at the end of two days' shooting the guide failed to bag a single bird. But there is no satisfaction in shooting under such circumstances, and I do not care to come in contact with that sort of people a second time.

Fifth. If any boarding-house keeper or his hired guides wish to shoot any grouse or woodcock for the market, they are free to do so at any time and in any way they choose, as they are simply pot-hunters pure and simple for the money there is in it; but not after they have bargained and sold their day's services to some sportsman for two or three dollars per day and received the money in payment for the same.

A BUSINESS MAN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Iowa Needs Game Wardens.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Iowa has good laws for the preservation of game within her borders, but unfortunately no game wardens. Consequently the laws are about as useful as a watch would be to a hog, for what's no one's special business is truly no one's business, and the violator works his own sweet will. The killing of quail and prairie chickens is practiced, I think, without many exceptions, in every county in the State in the closed season. There needs to be great education along these lines in Iowa. I wish it were possible to place the FOREST AND STREAM in the hands of every shooter in the State. I do not use the term sportsmen, since there are within the State of Iowa "true sportsmen," and to class the game hog and pot-hunter as sportsmen would inflict needless injury on deserving men who observe the laws and give the game a chance for its life.

In Iowa there are more quail and chickens than for many years previous. Cannot something be done to have a game warden and deputies in each county to protect the rights of those who do not shoot in the closed season? Is there not a sportsmen's association in the State who will take the initiative in this? I feel sure they will be ably assisted in any way by all gun clubs to secure such officers as are necessary to enforce the laws. I presume this vicinity would represent a good portion of the State. Here we have violators, two of whom are very persistent and offensive, having shot and killed quail all last winter up to as late as March. This winter promises to be a repetition of last. I am in favor of having a closed season on all game, and have it all closed during the same time. Then no one can go to kill quail out of season under pretext of going to kill rabbits, which are not protected. Any other Iowa sportsman got anything to say?

ONE WHO OBSERVES THE LAW.

Long Island Ducks.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Jan. 16.—Large bags of ducks, most of them redheads, have been killed in the Great South Bay from here this week. The outlook is for birds here in the open water to give good shooting.

SAY.

Camp-Fire Flickerings.

"That reminds me."

Neither Gun Kicked.

SPEAKING of geese reminds me of the famous shot made by Uncle Charles and Evan Richmond. One windy day in the fall Uncle Charles saw a flock of geese that were evidently very tired struggling against the wind, and he judged from their course that they would alight on a lake some three miles distant. So he loaded up the old gun with a fox charge and a little more, as he afterward acknowledged, then rolling up the gun in the horse blanket he harnessed up his horse and was soon on the road to the lake. Evan also had spotted the geese and had loaded up his gun, as he said, with a rouser, and started on foot after them, and was overtaken by Uncle Charles when about halfway to the lake. They entered into a treaty of alliance and agreed to join forces for the campaign.

Arriving at the head of the lake, the horse was hitched and they started along the shore in quest of the game, which was finally discovered at just about the proper distance below a brush fence, all of them in line along the sandy beach, pruning their feathers. After a consultation it was decided that Evan was to hold on to the second goose, while Uncle Charles should draw a bead at about the middle of the line, and then on hands and knees they crawled up to the fence, and, poking their guns through and getting a good aim, there was a whispered one-two-three and then two reports that seemed but one. There was a struggling mass of geese on the sandy beach, with but one solitary one in the air; all the rest were either killed outright or disabled. One, wing broken, swam out into the lake, and one other, also wing broken, took to the woods; both of them being captured within a few days. When our two Nimrods had secured the remainder they took account of stock and found that they had fourteen on hand, with two more that were disabled, making sixteen in all out of a flock of seventeen, which was a pretty good average for two single-barrel guns.

When Uncle Charles came home and showed his seven geese and told his story, I asked him if the old gun kicked. With a queer grimace he said, "No-o, not much, but Evan got knocked heels over head."

A few days later I saw Evan, and after he had told me the story I also asked him if his gun kicked. "No-o," said he, "but you ought to have seen Charles, with his face all covered with dirt as he crawled out of that brush heap that was more than 10ft. from where he was when he shot."

SHADOW.

Sea and River Fishing.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association was held Saturday evening, Jan. 9, 1897, at the rooms, 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia, and was well attended.

The annual report of the executive committee, containing a detail of the operations for the year 1896, was ordered to be printed for distribution.

The legislation committee submitted a lengthy report of its work in coöperation with a similar committee of the Fish Commission to secure the codification of the laws for the protection of fish, and recommended numerous changes, among which were fixing the minimum size at which trout could be taken at 6in. instead of 5in., and black bass at 9in. instead of 6in.; making the open season for the capture of pickerel from May 30 to Jan. 1; and that penalties be made mandatory instead of discretionary throughout; also, to have an act passed establishing auxiliary hatching stations in different parts of the State by permitting individuals or organizations to erect them on closed streams, a proportion of the fry to be retained by the organization and the remainder to be distributed free under the direction of the Fish Commissioners in open streams, thereby giving opportunity for a stricter law governing trespassing; the committee will also present a bill to prevent the pollution of streams.

The committee are endeavoring to secure reciprocal legislation with the State of Delaware for the protection of fish by restricting in some measure the use of pound nets in the lower Delaware River and Bay, which is so taken up with them that fish have little chance to reach their spawning beds.

The death of George W. Reader, one of the oldest members of the Association, well known to anglers in Philadelphia and New York, was announced, and a committee appointed to prepare a suitable memorial.

The press, membership and legislation committees presented resolutions, which were adopted, authorizing the printing of a number of circular letters urging concurrent action in behalf of the fishery interests, copies of which will be forwarded to all local organizations of kindred character and the newspaper press of the State. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The steady increase in size and number of what are known as pound nets along the seacoast of the State of New Jersey has recently been so great as to be truly alarming, and in a marked degree detrimental to the interests of the people of that State, and in the most extended sense injurious to the natural increase of food fishes along the almost entire seacoast of that State; and

Whereas, The erection and maintenance of such pound nets is clearly and unmistakably an infraction of the rights of the people of the State of New Jersey as well as of the people of adjacent States, who have in all past time derived their supply of fresh food fish mainly from the waters in which said destructive devices have been placed, giving the organization or trust which owns and controls them the power to make prices to suit themselves, and which prices, it is conceded, are much higher than they would be if fair competition prevailed; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association, that it regards the erection and maintenance of such large and so many pound nets in the waters named as an indefensible outrage upon popular rights, and at the same time the most destructive agencies ever devised for the capture of gravid fish, and the consequent impairment of the natural products of the waters of the sea, which will ultimately lead to the final extinction of the various kinds of fish that do their spawning in the estuaries.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association heartily approves of the energetic and determined efforts of the State Fishery Commissioners of New Jersey to induce the Legislature of that State to enact a law which will compel the removal of said pound nets, and throw the fishing interests of the State open to free competition.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the presiding officers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the State of New Jersey; also to the Governor of said State, and the Board of Fishery Commissioners thereof.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Edwin Hagert; Vice-Presidents: Dr. Bushrod W. James, Geo. T. Stokes, Wm. P. Thompson; Secretary, Marion G. Sellers; Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Collins; Treasurer, Alfred Hand; Executive Committee: Howard A. Chase, Wm. H. Burkhardt, Dr. W. W. McClure, Wm. E. Meehan, Edw. A. Sellies, Charles H. Thompson, Bernard L. Douredoure, Wm. P. Ogelsby, S. E. Landis; Trustee (three years), H. O. Wilbur.

M. G. SELLERS, Sec'y.

Fisheries and Game Committee of the New York Legislature.

THE Fisheries and Game Committee of the Assembly are: Messrs. Hobbie, Washington; Dudley, Niagara; Mackey, Delaware; Rounds, Cayuga; Laimbeer, New York; Gorham, Otsego; H. T. Andrews, New York; Ten Eyck, Onondaga; J. J. Sullivan, New York; P. J. Andrews, New York; Fritz, New York.

Death of John Watt.

PORT ARTHUR, Canada.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am sorry to inform some of the readers of FOREST AND STREAM of the death of John Watt, the famous guide on the Nipigon River. He was much sought after by the sportsmen tourists who took a pleasure in fishing the Nipigon, and will be very much missed by his old friends.

JOHN E. NEWSOME.

FISH AND PAIN.

Editor Forest and Stream:

Now that winter is upon us in earnest, we of rod, of gun and of paddle can only watch the hearth fires snap and flash, and dozing think on the far-off summer days. Assorting and laying away for the winter a lot of fishing tackle the other night, I was reminded of a prolonged discussion in FOREST AND STREAM not long ago as to the sensibility of fish to pain. My last day's fishing of the season brought out some instances of seemingly striking disregard for wounds. We were after sea bass off Execution Light in the Sound, and were bothered by innumerable "cunners," or burgalls. These bait thieves were tossed back again by the score, until we began to suspect that some were coming up for a second toss, like the Sunday-school boys at a picnic sneaking back again into the ice cream line. So we watched carefully. First I landed one hooked just in front of the tail. The big hook tore a long gash when removed, and in less than five minutes a fish of the same size and shape and similarly wounded bit and was brought up hooked squarely through the lip. Two other wounded fish were landed, and then one which I had hooked through the belly just back of the pectoral fins so that the entrails protruded was brought up again, having deeply swallowed the point of the big bass hook.

Earlier in the season I hooked a black bass one morning at Lake Waramaug and almost landed him when he broke away, tearing his under jaw so badly that a piece of it hung on the hook. Again he bit and I had him in the net and near enough to observe the wounded mouth when a quick flip restored him to liberty once more. After casting a fresh minnow over by the same lilypads I felt something take hold, and after a hard tussle landed, and this time kept him of the lacerated jaw. I am prepared to swear that this was the same identical bass.

Last April a friend and I fished a Connecticut brook for trout, and he fishing after me in a deep pool hooked and landed a ¼ pounder which still had deep in his maw my No. 2 snelled Aberdeen with a couple of feet of my silk line attached.

This incident was firmly fixed in my mind by the fact that I was prepared to tell him how I hooked and lost a 1½lb. trout in that hole, when he produced the very fish and applied a 66⅔ per cent. discount.

Many somewhat similar events in past seasons convince me that whether the fish feel pain or not, the suffering is slight as compared with the cravings of hunger, and their actions seem to indicate rather that the injuries inconvenience or retard them than that they cause any actual agony.

H. PRESCOTT REACH.

JAN. 18.

The Ursuline Convent at Roberval.

Editor Forest and Stream:

No lover of the "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle" who credits its authorship to Dame Juliana Barnes will hesitate to acknowledge his deep indebtedness therefor to the dear old Prioress of the Benedictine Nunnery of Sopwell, and few visitors to Roberval, on their way to fish for ouananiche in the Lake St. John waters, have failed to see and hear of the Ursuline Convent at that place, or to be told what is owed to the good sisters of that institution by the wives and sisters of the younger generation of guides and the daughters of the older settlers of the Lake St. John district.

The daily papers have made known to many of your readers the awful catastrophe that befell the Roberval Convent on Jan. 6, when the entire building with its contents became the prey of the flames and seven of the nuns were burned to ashes. Most of the survivors returned to Quebec. A few remain at Roberval, declining to desert the mission they had undertaken. They are at present at Du Tremblay's Hotel, but are looking for means to rebuild, and unfortunately had but little insurance on the old building. The Government of the Province will give them some small aid. Protestants and Catholics alike in Quebec are manifesting their practical sympathy with the sufferers.

A few of us Canadian anglers will offer a brick or two for the new building as a mark of sympathy, not only for the good nuns themselves, but for the sturdy, yet respectful and obliging French-Canadian population of Lake St. John, to whom they minister.

It has occurred to me, Mr. Editor, that you might permit me, by means of this letter, to suggest in the columns of FOREST AND STREAM that there are possibly brother anglers of mine in the United States who would like to do the same.

E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

QUEBEC, Can., Jan. 11.

Will Black Bass Rise to the Fly in September and October in New England Lakes?

MANY claim they will not take flies except in June, the spawning time.

I have been to Maine for many years in June. Not being able to go that month in 1895, I fished the two large lakes at Belgrade Mills, Me., about Sept. 9, for a few days, and caught a fair number, but no large bass. Best flies were silver-doctor, ibis, yellow-may, Ferguson, Parmachenee-belle and Lord Milford; found dark flies of little value. All the fish were under 1½lbs. weight; they fought well, being in better condition than in June, and were taken among boulders in coves and off rocky points; islands not as good; medium length casts, a good ripple not seeming as necessary as in June. Three other anglers there had similar success.

I have talked with many anglers and guides in Maine about September bass fly-fishing, but few seem to know anything about the subject. The Lord Milford I have made by taking a yellow-may that had lost its wings and tying on two scarlet feathers, thus making a fly with yellow body and hackle with scarlet wings, which proved a good fly.

I quote authorities from notes taken since 1892 from different books and papers read. In "American Game Fish" Dr. J. A. Henshall says: "The best season for fly-fishing for black bass in the central and northern States is in May and June, also September and October."

Hallock's *Sportsman's Gazetteer:* "Black bass from Sept. 15 to Oct. 31 are found in water (rivers) 2 to 4ft. in depth near boulders out in the stream."

In *American Angler*, W. C. Harris, speaking of East Branch, N. Y., says: "In dusk of evening as late as Sept. 15, if weather is mild, the bass feed in shallow water and take flies with avidity." In the same journal a writer, speaking of black bass of the Potomac River, tells of fly-fishing in September by several Washington anglers with ibis and brown hackle, and states that about all are bait fishers in this locality. This was in June.

In the *New England Mdgazine*, writing of New England bass, Charles F. Danforth says: "In lakes and ponds, after spawning on the shoals or along the shore, he may be found in the same localities through July. Then, as the weather becomes warmer, he retires to deeper water, visiting the shoals and shores at night and morning for food. In September look for him on the shoals and reefs, where he stays the most of the day, unless in shallow water. Later in the fall, in October and November, these fish begin to congregate on sunken reefs and around logs and rocks in very deep water, and hibernate and lie dormant."

Shooting and Fishing says, Sept. 3: "At Lake Madison the bass are rising to the fly early and late in the day. * * * The bass taken are small-mouth."

In FOREST AND STREAM, Oct. 17, E. Hough reports: "Mr. G. Harris has been having some late fly fishing for bass, taking ten nice ones one day last week in the Kankakee River near Davis, Ind.; he used scarlet ibis."

I wish readers would give their experience, stating what part of September and October they found the best time, naming flies and circumstances under which the bass were taken I am inclined to think that bass fly-fishing in the autumn would be better on rivers than on ponds; that the late afternoon would be best; that from Sept. 15 to Oct 3 would be the best time, and that the larger bass will not take flies. LORD MILFORD.

The Kankakee River.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Jan. 5.—The fishing in the Kankakee River has been first rate the past season, better than usual. Something out of the ordinary was fishing on New Year's Day. Mr. J. Willman thought he would try his luck on that day and caught four black bass that weighed over 8lbs. total weight. The weather had been quite warm for a week; New Year's was cloudy and rainy. He has had fine sport the past season, some of his catches running as high as thirty-five and forty fish in one day, mostly black bass—some fine salmon, 4 and 5lbs. One of his nicest strings was of seventeen black bass weighing 38lbs. He knows every hole in the river. A. F. O.

"Men I Have Fished With."

MR. MATHER'S next sketch will be printed in our issue of next week, Jan. 30. The subject will be Francis Endicott.

"Angling Talks."

WE have a very few copies of George Dawson's "Angling Talks," a series of chapters of entertaining chat about men, fishermen, fish, fishing and fishing places. Cloth, 50 cents. Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

The Kennel.

FIXTURES.

BENCH SHOWS.

Feb. 2 to 5.—New England Kennel Club's annual show, Boston.
Feb. 22 to 25.—Westminster Kennel Club's twenty-first annual show, New York. James Mortimer, Supt., Room 813, Nos. 68-76 Beaver street, New York.
March 2 to 6.—St. Louis Kennel Club's show, St. Louis. W. Hutchinson, Sec'y.
March 10 to 13.—Mascoutah Kennel Club's eighth annual show, Chicago. John L. Lincoln, Sec'y.
March 17 to 20.—Kentucky Kennel Club's show, Louisville, Ky. J. A. Reaves, Sec'y.
March 17 to 20.—Milwaukee Kennel and Pet Stock Association's bench show. Louis Steffin, Sec'y, Milwaukee.
March 23 to 26.—Baltimore Kennel Association's second annual show. Dr. G. W. Massamore, Sec'y.

BRUNSWICK FUR CLUB.

THE eighth annual winter meet of the Brunswick, Me, Fur Club was held at Brunswick, Jan. 11–16. The absence of any snow on the ground had a great deal to do with the attendance, the hopelessness of anything like a successful or satisfactory week of fox hunting under the existing circumstances being apparent to all. With the ground frozen as solid as a rock, with a sandy dust flying into the air on the slightest provocation, with the thermometer hovering around zero mark and with a strong wind blowing, it was slight matter for wonder that many members stayed at home and prayed for snow instead of venturing out into the wide world with the idea of landing finally in Brunswick and of being in at the death of one of her red foxes

Still there were several that came to Brunswick, and, if the weather was bad for fox hunting, spent a pleasant few days under the roof tree of Brunswick's popular hotel, the Tontine. Among the number were: Dr. A. C. Heffenger, president of the club, and W. A. Bragdon, of Portsmouth, N. H.; N. Q. Pope, of Portland, Me.; A Macgregor, of Poland, Me., a gentleman who has charge of Mr. Pope's kennels at Poland, and who knows as much about hounds, their ailments, etc., as any man living—at least that's my opinion of Mr. Macgregor based on information and belief. G. R Hunnewell, of Lewiston, Me, was also on hand, as was C. L. Higgins, of Bar Harbor. Others present were Bradford S Turpin, of Roxbury, Mass.; R. D. Perry, of Philipston, Mass., the club's M. F. H.; Noel E. Money, of Oakland, N. J.; J. H. Gaffney, of Petersham, Mass.; Chas. L. Wellington, of Waltham, Mass.; S. Williams, of Maldonville, Mass.; T. H. Gledhill, Lewiston, Me.; Marshal Parks, of Bradford, N. H., and others whose names slipped my memory and my pencil.

Being unable to leave New York earlier than Monday night, I missed not only the annual meeting and election of officers, but also the first day's hunt and the competition for the meerschaum pipe presented by Mr. Perry to the club, the pipe to go to the party telling the best hunting story during the evening sessions of the week. For a report of the annual meeting I am indebted to Mr. Turpin, the club's secretary.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the club was held on Monday evening, Jan. 11, in the "Green Room" of the Tontine Hotel. Dr. A. C. Heffenger, of Portsmouth, N. H., president of the club, occupied the chair. Bradford S. Turpin, of Roxbury, Mass., secretary of the club, performed the duties of his position as usual.

After the reading of the secretary's and the treasurer's (W. A. Bragdon) report, three new members were elected. These were: Chas. P. Wendell, of Portsmouth, N. H.; C. L. Higgins, of Bar Harbor, Me.; A. Macgregor, of Poland, Me.

Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. A. C. Heffenger; Vice-Presidents, L. Q. Dennison, Waltham, Mass.; O. F. Joslin, Oxford, Mass.; E. A. Graves, Brunswick, Me.; Secretary, B S. Turpin; Treasurer, W A. Bragdon, Portsmouth, N. H.; Master of Foxhounds, R D. Perry, Philipston, Mass.; Executive Committee, Dr Heffenger; A. G. Hall, Brunswick, Me.; Noel E. Money, Oakland, N. J.; A. B F. Kinney, Worcester, Mass; George E. Carr, Holliston, Mass.

The following committees were also appointed:

Field trials: R. D. Perry; H. W. Stetson, of Brunswick; and L. O. Dennison.

Committee on judges: W. A. Bragdon; S Knight, Jr., of Brunswick; and G. E. Carr.

The annual field trials of the club will be held on Oct. 25 next, and Barre, Mass., was named as the scene, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Medals for competition at these trials were promised as below: Endurance, W. A. Bragdon; hunting, Dr. A C. Heffenger; trailing, N. E. Money; speed and driving, O. F. Joslin. N. Q. Pope also donated a medal to go to the winner of the Derby.

It was also decided that the Brunswick Fur Club should give a special prize—a gold medal—to be awarded to the best American foxhound, dog or bitch, shown at the next bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club in New York.

President Moore, of the Buckfield Fur Club, of Monmouth, Me., who was present at the meeting, tendered a cordial invitation, on behalf of his club, to the members of the Brunswick Fur Club to attend his club's annual meeting at Canton the following week. President Moore also urged that the Brunswick Fur Club take action with a view to the better protection of foxes. A motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to go to Augusta and to act in conjunction with a like committee from the Buckfield Fur Club for the purpose named. The committee appointed was: F. H. Wilson, H. J. Given and F. E Roberts, all of Brunswick.

Another feature of the evening's business was the presentation of a meerschaum pipe to the club by R. D Perry This pipe was donated as a prize for the best hunting story told in the "Green Room" during the week of the club's meeting. The meeting, having no further business before it, adjourned in order that the competition for the pipe might be commenced.

First Day's Hunt.

As nearly as I can gather, twenty-three hounds were taken out the first day, Tuesday, Jan. 12. These were owned as follows: Dr. Heffenger's Torment and Joe Forest; Noel Money's Welsh foxhounds Medlar and Madcap, both fifteen-months-old puppies; N. Q. Pope's Clay, Samson and Strive; W. A. Bragdon's Doc, Sancho, Scot and Gypsy; Marshal Parks's Billy; C. L Wellington's Dot; T. H. Gledhill's Badge; J. H. Gaffney's Goss and Sport; Dr Fred Wilson's Wanda and Drake; R D. Perry's "little white hound" (I never knew her by any other name); C. L Higgins's Don; S Williams's bitch, and a handsome dog known to me and others as the "Thompson boys' dog;" he was a Brunswick dog, as were also Dr Wilson's hounds.

The hounds were taken out about a mile along the Durham road, a trail being struck a short distance beyond the standpipe. This fox was jumped and the hounds did their best under the adverse circumstances to keep him moving Other foxes were also jumped, the pack soon getting split up, a few hounds finally landing in what is known as the "thousand acre" swamp, where one or two of them made a night of it. One of the foxes made a circle or two around by Rocky Hill, but no one managed to get a shot at him or any other fox that day; thus the pool for the first fox was carried over until the second day.

During the evening a special meeting of the club members present was called to order by Dr. Heffenger, the president of the club. The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of paying all entrance fees at the annual field trials into the club's treasury with a view to defraying the expenses of the trials. A vote on the subject was taken and a motion to the above effect was carried unanimously, the general opinion of the club seeming to be that if a man would not run his hounds for medals and certificates, the trials could get along without him.

All the club's meetings during the evenings of the week were held in the "Green Room," a room the walls of which were hung with pine and spruce boughs until not an inch of the paper underneath was visible. The resinous odor of the pines was delicious, that is, until the dozen or more cigars had gotten in their fine work. In regard to the decorating of the room, this was only one proof of the interest taken in the club and its guests by the management of the Tontine. Mr. L. P Huntoon, the proprietor, and Messrs Harmon Orr and George Knight, the clerks, all did their utmost to make things comfortable. (I want to go there again.)

Second Day.

It was just about 5° above zero when we started out on the second morning. The wind was not so strong to-day as it was on the first day, but there was enough of it to make it hard to hear hounds when they got away down wind. It was far pleasanter, too, to hug the sunny side of a stone wall instead of standing on a runway and freezing to death. One fox was killed to-day, Mr. Higgins, the new member of the club from Bar Harbor, being the lucky man. As nearly as I could learn, he killed the fox in front of Mr. Perry's Clinker, a black hound that was not out on the first day, and Billy and Dot, two hounds that were never far apart

We started out to-day with only eleven hounds: Billy, Dot, Clay, Samson, Sancho, Scot, Badge, Goss, Sport, Clinker and Medlar. Dr. Wilson's hounds and "the Thompson boys'" dog were not taken out to-day. Of the others that started on the first day, the following were still missing at roll call on this Wednesday morning: Torment, Madcap, Strive, Doc, Gypsy, Don and Mr. Williams's hound

The bulk of the pack went with us to Rocky Hill, but Messrs. Wellington and Parks walked out from town, and Billy and Dot soon had a trail that turned out satisfactorily later on At Rocky Hill a hot trail was struck and the fox was jumped in less than no time. Being a stranger in the country and a complete stranger to the hounds, it was a little hard to know what to do and to tell what hounds were doing the best work when they did come my way. As I want to tell the story of this and Thursday's shoot in detail next week, I will only say that thanks to good luck and to Rich. Hunnewell's guiding hands I had lots of fun and saw about all there was to be seen—except foxes. I heard a good story too about Noel Money's fox hunting in the vicinity of Lewiston last fall, but that story will keep a day or two and lose nothing if I can help it.

Several foxes were jumped to-day, there being apparently no lack of them around Brunswick. A special feature of the day was a sight race that was enjoyed by Noel Money, Turpin and, I believe, Perry. It was late in the afternoon when Money spied what he thought was a fox crossing behind a house about 100yds from him. It was a fox, and Sancho, who had just come up, saw that it was just what he had been looking for. The sight race started at once, with the fox well in the lead and apparently gaining at the start. He went straight for the river, a mile and a half away, and disdained to enter a wood until he had covered that distance, although he had plenty of chances to do so By the time he took to the woods Sancho was close at his brush. Other hounds joined in and it was only a short while before he went to ground.

The evening session in the Green Room was marked by the narration of some excellent hunting stories, Dr. Wilson being answerable for more than one good one, among the number a goose story.

Third Day.

It is only necessary at present to mention briefly the happenings of the third day's hunt. The thermometer was down to zero, but there was no wind to speak of, making it much more favorable for hearing the hounds. Twelve hounds and twenty men made up the attacking force. The men were: N. E. Money, S. Williams, Jr., R. D. Perry, A. Macgregor, W. A. Bragdon, C. L. Higgins, M. Parks, C. E. Wellington, E. H. Bragg (a new arrival who hailed from North Sidney, Me.), Fred H. Wilson, E. B. Nickerson, H. J. Given, Oscar Nason, Ed Toothaker, Fred Shaw, Will Stetson, S. A. Knight, two of "the Thompson boys" and Edward Banks.

The body of the pack, consisting of the following hounds, were thrown in at Rocky Hill: Clay, Samson, Scott, Doc and Sancho. These hounds had a fox going at once, and carried him well over to South Durham, bringing him right up to the main body of men who had gone in the second wagon with Billy, Dot and Medlar, starting in at Coffee Hill, near a cross road known by various titles. Billy, Dot and Medlar had a good trail, and were working up to their fox when the other pack could be heard running to the northeast; Medlar harked to them and had lots of fun while Billy and Dot stuck to their trail and jumped their fox, taking him over to the village of South Durham. What became of them after that I cannot say, but I understood they had a fox going (along with other hounds) in the "thousand acre swamp" when the shades of night had fallen.

Dr. Wilson came out with his two hounds, Wanda and Drake, and "the Thompson boys" came along with him, bringing their hound. They arrived on the field rather late, but were in evidence when it came to the final round-up and "apple social," near Coffee Hill.

The story of how Billy stalked Will Stetson, how Nickerson missed the fox, the trials of Doc Wilson when his hounds were working out a cold trail and other people would bother them, the hunting of the bob-tailed black fox by some of us, etc., all this shall be told.

The proprietor of the Tontine, Mr. Huntoon, made this evening one of the pleasantest of the week. Besides unlimited music from the throats of City Marshal H. E. Teal, of Lewiston, and Ed Snow, assisted by others with good lungs and tuneful vocal chords, Mr. Huntoon sprung a surprise on the boys by calling them about 10:30 to a supper of steaming hot clams, dragged that very day from the bottom of one of the arms of Casco Bay.

Fourth Day.

Business compelled my return to New York on this day; Noel Money also had to leave for the city at 11:25 A. M. A snow squall was holding out hopes of an inch or two of snow when we left, but as far as I can learn hopes were about all that it amounted to.

Bragdon and Macgregor did not go out with the hunting party this morning, but went on a hunt after some of their missing dogs about 10 o'clock. When the hunting party left the hotel at 7:30, nearly all the dogs that had been missing the night before were still absent. Clinker, Orator and Linda were all that were ready to start; Billy, Marshal Parks's dog, arrived at the hotel just as the team was starting, so he was taken along to make another. Billy's firm friend, Dot, was still out. I am indebted to Mr. Ed. Toothaker for the following brief review of the day's sport:

"Threw in on the high hill west of where we ate the apples yesterday afternoon, given the name of Coffee Hill by members of the club. Our dogs were Clinker, Linda, Billy and Orator. They winded a fox on the side of the hill, and drove him for one hour toward the northwest. They separated out there, and came back with two foxes ahead of them. At 10:45 Rob Perry shot at a fox ahead of Clinker, and scored a miss, Clinker quickly driving the fox to ground. Billy, Linda, Orator and Dot (who had joined the pack) sent their fox to earth at 1:30 in the same burrow that Clinker had previously driven his fox.

"At 2 o'clock the boys were called together and it was decided to dig the foxes out. Securing the proper tools, we started for the den, which is the same den into which a fox was driven on Wednesday by Mr. Graves's Hunter and an unknown hound. We dug until dark, and then, securing a lantern from a resident farmer, and building a large fire at the mouth of the den, kept on digging until 7 P. M., when the tunnel caved in upon us, nearly pinning Capt. E. B. Nickerson and Perry's hound Orator. Thinking it dangerous to dig further, we started for home, reaching the hotel at 8:10."

A postscript to the above letter states that the meerschaum pipe was awarded to Dr. F. H. Wilson for his story of the "three geese he didn't get." Mr. Toothaker also adds that Capt. Nickerson has started a cheese factory at Coffee Hill.

EDWARD BANKS.

Irish Terrier Club of America.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The Irish Terrier Club of America has been organized. The following officers were elected: President, Oliver Ames; Vice-President, W. L. Beadleston; Treasurer, Samuel D. Parker, 50 State street, Boston; Secretary, O. W. Donner, 70 State street, Boston. The governors of the club are: Oliver Ames, W. L. Beadleston, Samuel D. Parker, O. W. Donner, G. M. Weld, Edward Brooks, B. L. Sackett and W. A. Thomson.

The outlook for the club is very encouraging, a large number of applications for membership having already been received. Printed club rules and other particulars can be obtained by application to the secretary.

O. W. DONNER, Sec'y.

THE C. F. T. C.'S TRIALS.

THE field trials of the Continental Field Trials Club were run at Tupelo, Miss., commencing on Jan. 11 and ending on Jan. 16. Tupelo is situated in northwestern Mississippi, at the junction of the Mobile & Ohio and Kansas City, Fort Scott & Birmingham railroads. The surrounding country is admirably adapted to field trial purposes, the fields being large, with wide stretches of open and cover, with gentle hills and vales all spread before the eye so clearly that there was no difficulty experienced in observing the work of the dogs, whether they were far away or near. With all their natural advantages, the grounds had some serious objections, first of all being the scarcity of birds, after which came the annoying interference of wire fences and large ditches. As to the birds, certain signs, such as empty cartridge cases lying here and there on he grounds, wounded birds and broken bevies, denoted that there had been shooting done instead of preserving.

The resident sportsmen did all they could to make the visitors welcome and comfortable.

The horses were of a much higher grade than those put in service at the average trials, and the charges for them were reasonable.

While there was some bad weather in the way of heavy rainstorms, it interfered but little with the competition. There was a fair sprinkling of visitors, among whom were T. P. Mingst, Evansville, Ind.; P. T. Madison, Indianapolis; G. E. Griswold, St. Paul; Dr. M. F. Rogers and W. G. Bias, New Albany, Miss.; A. P. Gilliam, Stanton, Tenn.; J. N. Seale, Jackson, Tenn., and a number of others.

The judges were Prof. Edm. H. Osthaus, Toledo, O.; Messrs. W. S. Bell, Pittsburg, and B. Waters, New York. The dogs were given a most thorough trial and the awards were well received.

As to the quality of the competition, both stakes were excellent, the Derby being exceptionally strong both in respect to the number of starters and their high class of work.

Progressive euchre parties in the evenings served to divert the field trial contingent most happily, and this new feature evoked much praise. The prizes were all of a useful character, so that the diversion combined the amusing and the useful. All the prizes were paid promptly, and the consensus of opinion was that the trials were eminently successful in every respect.

All Continental prizes and expenses were paid in full.

The Derby.

An excellent lot of dogs competed in the Derby. After the winners had been selected, there was as good material left as is to be found in the winners of the average Derby. Of course there were a few ordinary performers, but the percentage was small. What with the unmistakable scarcity of birds, the lack of information as to the grounds incident to the first use of them for field trial purposes, and the obstruction to the running caused by wire fences, the competition was excellent.

Pin Money, first, ran well in every heat. Her performance was consistently good throughout. She ranges wide and fast, takes her range with good judgment, stays out well at her work, and is sweetly obedient and observant of the gun. She is a merry, pleasing worker, style good, and her pointing and locating are sharp and accurate, both on bevies and singles.

Dave Earl pressed Pin Money very closely for first. His range was wide and fast, his judgment excellent, and his point work clean and accurate, save for two errors in his first heat. His second heat was an admirable display of skillful finding, rare judgment and sharp point work.

Josie Freeman, third, was a most resolute competitor, diligent in searching, and a very successful finder. She also was skillful in her point work. She fell off somewhat in her last heat in range, but she made a very close competition for the honors. She is a bitch of rare excellence.

Count Gloster divided fourth with Rodfield's Boy. He has good judgment in searching the likely places, is a successful bird finder, and fairly free from error in his point work, though some false points and flushes lowered his rating. His range is not always uniform, though he was always industrious. He worked unremittingly in the interests of the gun.

Rodfield's Boy displayed an excellent nose, and some of his point work was admirable; but he would self-hunt at times, and was difficult to handle. He knew how to find birds, but at times forgot that his work was not for his own pleasure.

The stake was open to all pointers and setters whelped on or after Jan. 1, 1895. Purse, $500: $200 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third, $50 to fourth; $10 forfeit, $10 more to start.

There were nineteen starters, drawn in the following order:

Charlottesville Field Trial Kennels' liv. and w. pointer bitch Rupee (Delhi—Selah), C. E. Buckle, handler, with P. H. Essig's b., w. and t. setter bitch Saragossa Belle (Gleam's Pink—Maud), J. H Johnson, handler.

Mayfield & Gude's b., w. and t. setter bitch Josie Freeman (Antonio—Nellie Hope), J. A. Gude, handler, with P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, b., w. and t setter bitch Olivette (Eugene T.—Beryl), C. Tucker, handler.

H. S. Smith's l. and w. pointer bitch Ripple (Rip Rap—Pearl's Dot), J. H Johnson, handler, with P. Lorillard, Jr.'s, b., w. and t. setter dog Count Gloster (Eugene T.—Gloster Girl), C. Tucker, handler.

J. P. Green's b., w. and t. setter dog Sarsfield (Rodfield—Opal), J. H. Johnson, handler, with T. W. O'Byrne's b. and w. pointer dog Moerlein (Rip Rap—Belle of Ossian), N. B. Nesbitt, handler.

Theo. Goodman's b., w. and t. setter dog Dave Earl (Count Gladstone—Dan's Lady), J. H. Johnson, handler, with Charlottesville Field Trial Kennels' b. b. setter bitch Pin Money (Count Gladstone IV.—Daisy Croft), C. E. Buckle, handler.

H. R. Edwards's b., w. and t. setter bitch Rod's Pell (Rodfield—Opal), Geo. Gray, handler, with S. P. Jones's b., w. and t. setter dog Hurstbourne Zip (Tony Boy—Dimple), D. E Rose, handler.

Fox & Blythe's b., w. and t. setter bitch Caroline (Antonio—Countess Rush), J. H. Johnson, handler, with P. Lorillard, Jr.'s. b., w. and t. setter bitch Merry Maiden (Eugene T.—Maiden Mine), C. Tucker, handler.

T. W. O'Byrne's liv. and w. pointer dog Redskin (Louis Bent—Fleety Fay), N. B Nesbitt, handler, with John T. Mayfield's (Agt.) b., w. and t. setter dog Rodfield's Boy (Rodfield—Sue Gladstone), owner, handler

J. J. Kinnane's b., w. and t. setter dog Gleam's Roy (Gleam's Sport—Marie Avent), J T. Mayfield, handler, with H Ames's b., w and t setter bitch Christina (Blue Ridge Mark—Lou R.), D. E Rose, handler.

H Ames's b., w. and t setter bitch Guenn (Blue Ridge Mark—Lou R.), D. E. Rose, handler.

Monday.

The weather was clear, bright, and with a temperature invigoratingly cool without being uncomfortable. The day was not productive of an abundance of birds. The bevies found were far fewer in number than they should have been, and empty shotgun shells found in parts of the grounds would seem to indicate that there had been shooting, though ostensibly the grounds were preserved. Nevertheless the dogs made an excellent showing.

First Round.

RUPEE AND SARAGOSSA BELLE started at 9:02. Belle showed medium range and fairly good judgment in beating out her ground. She made a good find and point on a bevy. Rupee showed but fair work on scattered birds, but her range was narrow and purposeless, and she came in often to her handler. She seemed to be in a frivolous humor. Down 35 minutes.

JOSIE FREEMAN AND OLIVETTE began at 9:43. Josie took a cast in bottom and pointed a bevy; Olivette coming up backed nicely and without any prompting. As her handler came up she broke her back, pressed in and flushed. Josie pointed a bevy in the bottom of a ditch and made two points on the scattered birds in corn. She showed very good range and was speedy, but she was lacking in style, having no tail action. Her work on birds was accurate and quick. She was ordered up at 10:28, and Olivette was sent on alone to work on some marked birds. On a single she pointed it well, but broke her point and flushed it bunglingly. Up at 10.33.

RIPPLE AND COUNT GLOSTER were cast off at 10:39. Each one scored a bevy point, finding nicely and locating quickly. Ripple made two sharp points on scattered birds. She ranged fairly wide, though narrower at the last part of heat, and beat out her ground with fair judgment. Her work was spirited. Count was industrious, range medium, save for a wider cast now and then. He showed good judgment. Both were industrious. Up at 11:24.

SARSFIELD AND MOERLEIN began at 11:24. Sarsfield marred a good point on a bevy by breaking shot and chasing. He did some sloppy work on another bevy. He was difficult to handle. His natural ability to find birds was good, but he lacked finish. Moerlein's performance was commonplace throughout. Up at 12:22.

The party next went to lunch.

DAVE EARL AND PIN MONEY started at 1:36. Both dogs ranged wide and fast, covering a great deal of ground with excellent judgment. Dave made two points to which nothing was found, Pin Money backing nicely. They were ordered up at 2:23. No birds were found. Some unfavorable ground was worked. Wire fences obstructed the course frequently. The excellent searching powers displayed kept both dogs in the second series.

ROD'S PELL AND HURSTBOURNE ZIP were cast off at 2:30. In the open in sedge the dogs came on birds. Owing to cover the judges could not see the work till the dogs had set, Zip down wind of the birds, Pell up wind of them, so that it seemed as if the former was pointing, the latter backing. Sent on, Pell next pointed nicely a bevy near the edge of a ditch. Up at 3:11. Both were diligent, Zip the better in range and judgment. It was a good working heat.

CAROLINE AND MERRY MAIDEN began at 3:15. The heat was marked throughout by an excess of false pointing and no true pointing. They struck the trail of a bevy, which they were unable to locate. On the scattered birds marked down they succeeded no better. Up at 4:11. Maiden was the better ranger.

REDSKIN AND RODFIELD'S BOY started at 4:22. Rod was lost for some minutes. Brought together and sent on, Rod pointed a bevy; Redskin backed. Rod made a point on a single, which flushed wild. Sent on, Rod pointed at the foot of a hill. Redskin about 20yds. ahead crossed the trail and pointed, then roaded awkwardly to a point on the bevy a few yards ahead; the find was Rod's. Rod made two good points on singles. Up at 5:05.

Tuesday.

The morning was clear and pleasantly cool, with a cloudy sky. Later a breeze sprung up. The day was good throughout for work. Birds were too scarce for satisfactory competition. The most diligent work was rewarded with meager finding. The second round was continued.

GLEAM'S ROY AND CHRISTINA were cast off at 8:32. While they made a competition of fair merit, they were not equal to several others in the quality of their work. A bevy was seen to flush from a hollow where both dogs were out of sight of the judges. On the scattered birds Christina pointed, and a moment afterward Roy pointed or backed. Up at 9:50, after a long search without finding till near the close of the heat.

GUENN, the bye dog, began at 10:03. Down about 30 minutes. She found two bevies which she pointed nicely. Her manner of work was pleasing. Her range was middling, speed good and she worked industriously.

Second Round.

Ten dogs were kept in this round.

JOSIE FREEMAN AND HURSTBOURNE ZIP were cast off at 11:07. Both pointed a few yards apart in woods or backed each other, or one was pointing and the other backing, but circumstances indicated that it was Josie's point; however it was as to the dogs, there was a bevy of birds close by the dogs which was flushed when they were ordered on. On the scattered birds Josie pointed nicely. Zip made two flushes, Zip was running in poor form, showing over caution and but moderate range. Josie ran fast and wide. She pointed in good style, but while she carried herself well she showed no tail action.

RODFIELD'S BOY AND ROD'S PELL were next to run, but the latter being absent Sarsfield was called up to run instead. They were cast off at 12:10. Boy pointed a bevy, then in drawing on he flushed it. Sarsfield secured a point on two remaining birds. At times they were both difficult to handle. On some scattered birds of a bevy in woods each secured two points. Next Boy roaded nicely to a point on a bevy by a fence, the work of both dogs on these birds being very good indeed. Each next secured a point on singles. Boy had much the better of the heat in range, judgment and point work. Up at 1:15.

The party went to lunch.

SARAGOSSA BELLE and COUNT GLOSTER were started at 2:17. Some indecisive work was done on two birds on a ditch bank. Count half pointed at the same time Belle was in the ditch. A single bird flushed from the bank not far from the dogs. Belle came out and backed Count, the latter then steadying to a point, to which Tucker flushed a single. Sent on, Count pointed a single well and made two flushes on singles which were partly excusable. Next he made two points to which there was nothing. Sent on, Count found and pointed a bevy nicely, and on the scattered birds in woods he made one point, Belle two. Up at 3:27. Both ranged fast and wide, though Count shortened his range a few times, while Belle maintained hers well to the end. On birds Count had the better judgment, and also the better judgment in seeking in the likely places. Belle ran a very commendable heat. Both ran in better form than in first round.

RIPPLE AND PIN MONEY started at 3:42 and ran till 4:32. The latter was troubled with a lame hindleg, but she ran gamely nevertheless. Both ranged fast and wide, Pin Money the better in range and judgment. Pin Money found and pointed two bevies and made two points on singles. Ripple made a point on singles. The point work was clean and accurate.

DAVE EARL AND GUENN started at 4:37, and ran till 5:05. Dave found and pointed three bevies, the last of which was roaded a long distance before it was located and pointed. He ranged wide and fast and intelligently. Guenn was industrious, but entirely outclassed.

Wednesday.

The morning weather indications were that the heavy rains of the night were not ended, but a start was made nevertheless. Rain set in soon after the start was made, and gradually settled into a steady downpour. As the round had been begun in the rain, it was decided to finish it, so that the conditions would be alike for all concerned.

Third Round.

PIN MONEY AND JOSIE FREEMAN started at 9:02 and ran 15 minutes in a steady rainfall. Pin Money went with her usual dash and range. Josie fell off from her range of preceding heats, though still fast and diligent. No birds were found.

RODFIELD'S BOY AND RIPPLE were started at 9:38. Boy broke away from control twice. The second time he kept away from his handler till he secured a point on a bevy, the judges in the meantime waiting till he was brought back. Ripple in the meantime was ordered up to await his return before a start was made on some scattered birds marked down in woods. When sent on together Boy pointed a single and it flushed wild. He next flushed one and pointed a single which was a few yards behind him. Sent on, Boy pointed at the edge of woods. Ripple backed, broke her back and both drew swiftly into woods, and in about 100yds Ripple flushed a single, then pointed the bevy. Up at 10:23. Ripple ran in much lower form than in her preceding heats. She seemed to be in a frivolous mood during a large part of the heat, giving more attention to bird seeking toward its close. Boy showed a good nose, but at times he would self hunt, and often when ranging at the correct distance he was disobedient and more inclined to range at his own pleasure than that of his handler. There was a cessation of the downpour in the beginning of the heat, but it soon began again, and was raining heavily at the close.

DAVE EARL AND COUNT GLOSTER were started at 11:02 and ran 25 minutes. Dave cut out the range after the first few minutes, he seemingly disliking the wet till he was well into it, when he was unconcerned. He took wide casts and led Count out several times, though the latter was going well and seemed to like the rain and the heavy going. A bevy flushed by one of the handlers was followed. Count dropped nicely to a point on it. Dave ran close by him a moment afterward and also pointed. An effort was made to find the scattered birds again without satisfactory result. This heat ended the stake.

The All-Age Stake.

This stake had twelve starters, exceptionally good dogs, drawn to run as follows:

H. B Ledbetter's b., w. and t. setter dog Marie's Sport (Gleam's Sport—Marie Avent), Geo. Gray, handler, with D. E. Rose's (Agt.) b., w. and t. setter dog Domino (Antonio—Ruby's Girl), D E Rose, handler.

T. T Ashford's liv. and w. pointer dog Von Gull (Kent Elgin—Fannie Croxteth), D E. Rose, handler, with H. H. Edwards's b., w. and t setter dog Harwick (Topsy's Rod—Opal), Geo. Gray, handler.

J L Adams's liv. and w. pointer dog Crackerjack (Lad of Rush—Cyclops), J. H. Johnson, handler, with W. H. Beazell's b., w and t. setter dog Harold Skimpole (Whyte B—Nettie Bevan), Geo Gray, handler.

R. V Fox's b., w. and t setter dog Tony's Gale (Antonio—Nellie G.), J H Johnson, handler, with Del Monte Kennels' b., w. and t. setter dog Rod's Chaff (Roderigo—Gladstone's Girl), A C. Waddell, handler.

A L. Shonfield's b., w and t. setter dog Leo Noble (King Leo—Minnie T.), N. B Nesbitt, handler, with R V. Fox's b., w and t. setter dog Forzando (Gath's Mark—Countess Rush), J. H Johnson, handler.

N. T. de Pauw's liv. and w. pointer bitch Sister Sue (Jingo—Rooney), N. B. Nesbitt, handler, with C. P. Mingst's b. and w. setter dog Æolia's Rex (Antonio—Columbia), J. Mayfield, handler.

This stake was open to all pointers and setters which had never won first in any All-Age Stake in any recognized field trials in America. Purse, $500: $200 to first, $150 to second, $100 to third, $50 to fourth. Ten dollars forfeit, $10 additional to start.

Nearly all the dogs had achieved fame in former competitions, and were an exceptionally high class of dogs.

Harold Skimpole, winner of first, made an excellent competition, sustaining his work well in every heat. He was very closely pressed by both Marie's Sport and Tony's Gale. He carried himself with dash and spirit, was quick and correct in his bird work, and in range he covered a wide scope of ground. He worked to the gun withal and was obedient.

Marie's Sport, second, at one time seemed the winner, but he fell off in the class of his first work, was disposed to stay in the woods too long at the end of his casts or when out of sight, and he frittered away some time on worthless scents now and then in his last two heats. He also shortened his range occasionally in those heats. Nevertheless he showed himself to be an excellent dog, his best work being admirable, and the margin between first and second was not wide.

Tony Gale, third, also was a very strong competitor for first. His range was wide, and his speed fast; his bird work

was good, though marred by inaccuracy once in a while, and he was not properly obedient at all times.

Fourth prize was won by Von Gull, a pointer of merit. Some of his work was of real brilliancy, but it was not sustained in other than one heat. He displayed an excellent nose, pointed and roaded with a high head, and ranged wido at times, though his average range was medium.

The work of all the winners was conspicuously dashing, and of an order rarely seen at a field trial. There were no gross errors made by them. Only by the most thorough trial were the winners determined, as will be noted from the length of time and the number of times the dogs were run.

Thursday.

Clouds light and heavy obscured the sky during the day. The temperature was moderately cool. Muddy, heavy grounds were a consequence of the Wednesday's heavy downpour of rain, and added somewhat to the difficulty of the competition Birds apparently were not moving much in the morning hours. There was much obstruction to the running of several heats, caused by the long wire fences.

First Round.

DOMINO AND MARIE'S SPORT began at 9:16. Both dogs started industriously and ranged wide and fast, Sport the better in judgment, and he sustained his performance to the end of the heat Domino feel off in speed the latter half of the heat He made one point to which nothing was found. Sport found and pointed two bevies. Up at 10:29, with the heat decidedly in favor of Sport.

VON GULL AND HARWICK were cast off at 10:40. Both started their work in excellent form, Von showing the more judgment and knowledge. Both were found backing each other apparently. Ordered on, Von started promptly, while Harwick held his point stanchly. Nothing found. Sent on, Von pointed a bevy nicely and was backed In woods on the scattered birds, Von made a rare exhibition of sharp, accurate point work on singles, going at them with a high nose and locating swiftly at the first effort. He made four points in succession, one of which ended with a flush as he moved to get the wind a bit better, and as he wheeled rapidly on a fifth he slipped, fell over on his side and the bird flushed. Harwick failed to score a point, though he backed prettily. Sent on, he made a point to which nothing was found His judgment seemed faulty as to the meaning of scents. Up at 11:15.

CRACKERJACK AND HAROLD SKIMPOLE were cast off at 11:24. Harold seemed disposed to waste time working on worthless scents betimes, and did not take his range with the best of judgment. He dropped to a point on a bevy, and Crackerjack backed to caution. Sent after the scattered birds, Harold pointed a bevy in woods and Jack backed. Next he pointed a single bird, which flushed wild. He was ordered up at 12:01, and Crackerjack was sent on alone to work on some scattered birds in woods. He pointed a single well. He was difficult to handle. His range was wide and he ran at good speed. Up at 12:06.

The party waited about an hour for the lunch wagon to arrive, failing which the competition was resumed.

TONY GALE AND ROD'S CHAFF were cast off at 1:10. The heat was in parts cramped a great deal by wire fences. Chaff dropped to a point in the open field; Tony backed; nothing found. Sent on, both were found set in sedge grass, the indications being that Tony was pointing the bevy and Chaff backing. Sent on, and again after ranging a while, both were found on point, so that it was difficult to determine which had made the find. Chaff moved on to locate, flushed a bird excusably, then roaded accurately to the bevy and pointed it. Tony backed at will. On the scattered birds in woods Chaff made two points. Tony was the better ranger, though Chaff made a good showing. Up at 1:57.

The lunch in the meantime had arrived, those entrusted with the delivery of it having missed their way

FORZANDO AND LEO NOBLE began at 2:45 Leo was lost several minutes in the early part of the heat. He pointed a bevy in a half hearted manner, though close on it, and Forzando passing by him refused to back, excusably so, as Leo was wagging his tail. Forzando passed close to the bevy, then passed on. Sent on, Leo pointed; Forzando backed; nothing found. Leo often worked out of bounds, and was difficult to handle. Forzando had a medium range, and his judgment in beating out his ground was ordinary. Up at 4:05.

SISTER SUE AND ÆOLIA'S REX were cast off at 4:07. Rex pointed a bevy, Sue roaced on the trail of it some moments after the point was made. On the scattered birds Rex pointed a single nicely, Sue making game at the same time. Sue roaded a long distance on a rabbit. She made a point next on a single bird. Rex pointed a bevy, Sue backed, crawled on her back till she passed by and stole the point. Sue pointed a rabbit and Rex backed to order. Sent on, both were found on point on a single bird. Up at 4:52.

Rex displayed the best nose and judgment. Sue frittered away much time on false scents. Her work was mixed, a little good work with many faults.

Friday.

Another downpour of rain on Thursday night made the grounds muddy on the high grounds and both muddy and sloppy in the lowlands, but a clear sky most of the day and moderate warmth made good conditions for bird finding. It was the best day of the trials so far as numbers of birds and good work on them are concerned.

Second Round.

TONY GALE AND DOMINO were started at 8:42. Both ranged fast and wide, Tony the better in judgment and the wider in range Both recognized scent and made game rapidly and earnestly, but they failed to locate. Sent on, both were casting wide. Tony found and pointed a bevy nicely in open sedge. It flushed wild before Domino could be brought up to back. On the scattered birds, Domino pointed, moved on and a single was flushed by a horseman afterward. Tony pointed near a ditch in cotton. Domino, called up, joined independently in the point The bevy was afterward flushed across the ditch. Tony pointed a single. Each made a point to which nothing was found Up at 9:11. Tony classed higher in every way than Domino.

HAROLD SKIMPOLE AND LEO NOBLE were started at 9:28. Leo soon pointed a bevy and Harold backed, and here his advantage ended, for Harold quickly disposed of his chances thereafter. Harold next pointed a bevy and Leo refused to back. Leo pointed in weeds; nothing found; next he flushed a single His range was poor Up 9:39 Harold ranged wide and fast, his judgment was good and he completely overshadowed his competitor

MARIE'S SPORT AND ROD'S CHAFF were started at 9:47. Both pointed the same bevy in the open. Sent on, Chaff found and pointed two bevies well. Sport found and pointed two bevies, made two good points on singles, a flush on a single and a point to which nothing was found. Both backed well. Up at 10:43. Sport was the wider and better ranger, and seemed to be a bit weary at the end of his heat. He carried too much flesh for the best condition for running, though he made a very commendable competition.

VON GULL AND ÆOLIA'S REX started at 10:46. Von pointed; nothing found; Rex refused to back. Set on, Rex pointed a bevy and was backed nicely. Von pointed a single and Rex joined in the point. Von pointed in corn; nothing found. Rex pointed a bevy; Von backed. Von pointed sparrows. He ran a very inferior heat, showing but ordinary interest in his work and making errors of judgment in ranging and in pointing. Rex was wholly unreliable in back setting, and would steal the point on every opportunity. Up at 11:28.

Third Round.

TONY GALE AND HAROLD SKIMPOLE were started at 12:56. Harold pointed a bevy; Tony was disobedient and could not be brought in to back. On the scattered birds each made a point on a single. Next Harold drew to an excusable flush on a single. Sent on, there was a joint point on a single bird Next both made game; nothing found. Harold pointed a bevy nicely. Both backed well. Tony was disobedient and hard to handle on single birds. Up at 1:26

MARIE'S SPORT AND ÆOLIA'S REX were started at 2:06. The former outworked and outclassed Rex in every particular. Rex made a point to which nothing was found, joined in a point on a bevy found and pointed by Sport, flushed one bird and pointed another. Up at 2:55.

VON GULL AND ROD'S CHAFF started at 3:02. Von pointed a bevy, Chaff not near to back. The latter shortened his range and speed during this heat. Von was running in fairly good form. Chaff made much better than an average showing.

Final.

HAROLD SKIMPOLE AND MARIE'S SPORT were cast off at 3:38 Both dogs started well, going fast and wide, Harold maintaining his pace more uniformly, and going wider than his competitor. Sport pointed a bevy. At the same time Harold was lost, and was found in sedge about 300yds. away pointing a single. Sent on, Harold flushed a single. Sport contracted his range toward the last of the heat and was going slower. Harold was not going quite so strong at the finish as at the beginning. Up at 4:04, and the trials were ended.

WEST POINT, Miss., Jan. 18.—[*Special to Forest and Stream*]: The Champion Stake will be run next week, beginning on Tuesday. The judges will probably be W. S. Bell and N. Wallace. The pointer Derby was finished today. Winners: First, Young Rip Rap; second, Elgene; third, Ripple. Setter Derby begins to morrow.

B. WATERS.

The New York Show.

THE premium list of the W. K. C. show is now ready and will be sent by Supt. James Mortimer, Nos. 66–70 Beaver street, New York. In our notice of the premiums last week the second prize of $15 was omitted from classes in which the first prize is $20. Entries will close Feb. 8. Of the premium list Mr. Mortimer writes:

We offer in most important breeds, including pointers, English, Irish and Gordon setters, collies, bull dogs and fox terriers (smooth), in open classes, $20, $15, $10 and $5 as first, second, third and fourth prizes. We have made field trial classes for all breeds of dogs that have taken part in field trials in the United States and Canada, including pointers, the different setter breeds and beagles; and have made an increase of twenty classes on that of last year, our present classification being 266 as against 246 in 1896, besides offering a special cash prize of $20 for the best exhibit of four of nearly every breed. The money prizes in St. Bernards amount to $480, pointers $480, setters $930, spaniels $690, collies and sheep dogs $470, poodles $275, bull dogs $370, fox terriers $520, and so on. Our actual cash premiums amount to nearly $8,000, a larger amount than we have given before, and twice as much as that offered by any other show on the continent of America.

The Westminster Kennel Club offers at the coming show a challenge cup, value $250, for the best exhibit of five couples of English foxhounds, the property of any recognized hunt club in the United States and Canada. Hounds to be entered in their regular classes, and shown with the huntsman or whip in livery. This cup will not be awarded unless there are two or more competitors, and must be won three times by the same club before becoming its absolute property.

Messrs. C. Albert Stevens and Perry Tiffany offer $20 for the best bull terrier stud dog shown with two of his sons, whose merits alone are to be considered, and which may be the property of different owners. This prize will not be awarded unless there are two or more competitors.

International Fox Terrier Club.

DETROIT, Jan. 18.—A meeting of fox terrier breeders was held at Detroit, Jan. 11, for the purpose of organizing a fox terrier club, which resulted in the election of the following well-known terrier fanciers: President, Chas. Backus, Detroit, Mich.; Vice-President, Thos. Ollette, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. J. Lynn, Port Huron, Mich.; Board of Governors: Geo. M. Hendrie, Chas. Backus and Thos Ollette, Detroit, Mich.; Wallace Waken, Chicago, Ill.; Geo. S. Sinclair, Toledo, O; J. J. Lynn, Port Huron.

This club is sure of success, with a good list of membership on its books. It is proposed that during 1897 two shows shall be given, and after 1897 four shows a year shall be held. Specials will be offered at all the leading shows in the West. It was decided that the club would be known as the International Fox Terrier Club, which will of course take in its membership many Canadian breeders. The first show will be held at Port Huron during the spring months. Specials and championship cups will be added in the different Breeders' Stakes. J. J. LYNN, Sec'y.

Foxhound Trials.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—The Hoosier Kennel Club has generously set aside to be competed for by foxhounds: $35 for best all-round dog or bitch, $10 for second and $5 for third. The trials to be held on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 5 and 6, on suitable grounds some distance from Indianapolis, and in a good fox country. Our red foxes are noted for their running qualities. Trailing, hunting, speed, endurance and fox sense, in fact all the elements combined in one dog as nearly as possible to make the perfect dog, the fox to be jumped wild on his native heath.

These points to be decided by three judges of known fox-hunting experience.

Dogs to be eligible for this contest must be entered in the Hoosier Kennel Club show and pay their entrance fee, and be in their kennels at said show from Feb. 1 until Feb 6, unless competitors in the field, when they will be excused by the committee during the trials. An additional fee of $1 will be charged to competitors in the trials. Ten entries to fill. We find this necessary as a bar to many dogs that would otherwise be entered who lacked training and experience, and would be a detriment to the trials. Rabbit chasers will be penalized.

All classes of dogs will be largely represented at this show, and lovers of the foxhound and beagle want to see the hound classes head the list. Enter your dog and come along with him. Let's see who really has the best dog in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois or Indiana.

Entries close Feb. 1.

Drop me a line and entry blanks will be mailed.

P. S.—The above, with exception that $30 will be given in prizes, divided $20, $5, $5, to be run on rabbits in braces, will govern the beagle trials.

F. W. SAMUELS,
Chairman Foxhound and Beagle Committee.

Milwaukee Show Abandoned.

MILWAUKEE KENNEL AND PET STOCK ASSOCIATION, Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 11.—It had been agreed upon to hold a show following Chicago, but as Louisville also claims the same dates so Milwaukee withdraws in favor of Louisville.

LOUIS STEFFEN, Sec'y.

Wheeling.

Communications for this department are requested. Anything on the bicycle in its relation to the sportsman is particularly desira ble

BICYCLE ADJUSTMENT FOR BOYS.

DR. EDWIN HOWES, of Louisville, Ky., gives some good advice to bicycle manufacturers with regard to wheels sold to boys. There is no sensible reason why the bicycle should not be a health-giving and invigorating means of exercise for boys; but, like other good things, it is open to abuse.

Dr. Howes writes:

"Cycling can be the healthiest or the unhealthiest of all exercises, as the rider chooses to make it.

"The abuses to which I refer are among the boys from ten to fifteen years, who are not capable of judging what is best for themselves. The fathers being ignorant of wheeling in most cases, and the agent thinking only of making a sale, allows the boy to select a machine to suit himself, regardless of hygienic effects.

"The boy invariably chooses drop handle bars and a high gear. The result will be a large crop of weak-lunged or consumptive youths with valvular enlargement of the heart and a deformed personal appearance, *i. e.*, round shoulders and humped backs; the first and last condition being produced by the position necessitated by the handle bars (drop), the heart trouble by the high gear combined with the position of riding.

"A man's (or boy's) principal breathing is by or with the abdominal muscles, so that, when he is doubled up on the wheel, his lungs are not only compressed by the shoulders and chest walls, but it is impossible for him to inflate his lungs on account of the doubled-up condition of the abdominal muscles.

"The result of this will be congestion and consolidation of the spaces of the lungs, which will make weak lungs, if not consumption. Quick motion of the limbs of a child is natural, therefore not harmful. But nature never intended that a child should be put under a continual heavy muscular strain, such as is necessary to propel a high-geared machine.

"The effects of the high gear, combined with the cramped position of the lungs, which prevents a free flow of blood through them, will most certainly produce enlargement of the valves of the heart. The result of this injudicious selection and riding will become manifest in the next two or three years. The physicians will not stop to think that this is the result of the abuse of what should be a good, healthy exercise, but will simply attribute it to wheel riding in general, and will at once raise a great hue and cry against wheel riding through the medical and daily press, and in the families. You can judge the effect it would have on the wheel trade if the fathers were convinced by the family physician that it was detrimental to the health of their boys.

"I would suggest that you put a chapter in your catalogue incorporating these facts (and any doctor, after trying the positions and thinking on the matter, will say they are facts), with advice as to the correct way to ride a wheel. I would also suggest that you instruct your agents that they advise the fathers to select high handle bars and a low gear, informing them of the evil results likely to follow the other selection. The boys would then have to make their speed by fast foot movements, which will do them no harm."

Up to Date.

SOUTHERN resorts nowadays to be abreast of the times advertise their attractions from the wheelman's standpoint. The Florida resorts, for example, all have something to say in their descriptive pamphlets of the excellence of the roads or sea beaches in their immediate vicinity for cycling, or of the bicycle paths which have been constructed for the benefit of their patrons. Some of these hotels conduct riding academies under the supervision of competent instructors, and rental rooms in connection with hotels are now almost as common as bowling alleys or tennis courts.

That there is a reason for giving wheeling this prominent mention is shown by the illustrations from photographs which go along with the text, for in a large percentage of the cases where human beings appear they are shown in some relation to a bicycle. No sea beach scene seems complete without groups of cyclists, and the roads through the pine forests or under the palms are given perspective by the arrangement of riders in foreground and middle distance. To the traditional "boating, bathing and fishing" which appears in announcements of these hotels must now be added "wheeling."

Misdirected Ingenuity.

ONE of the recent inventions reported from the Patent Office is a combined mud guard, skirt holder and rest for bicycles. Its practicability may be judged from the fact that the attachment is made in the form of an eagle, in which the body serves as a mud guard, the wings as a skirt protector and the legs as a rest for the bicycle. The wings are attached to the body by spring hinges to prevent injury in case of a fall, while the legs are operated by a combination of levers and slide rods. It would be interesting to know just what the inventor had in view when evolving this monstrosity. He could hardly have expected that it would come into universal use, or even that a limited number of the attachments could be sold The vast majority of female bicycle riders are sensitive about their appearance, and we opine that it would not be an easy matter to find a single individual who could be bribed to ride the flapping eagle in public.

Were this an isolated case, an explanation would be forthcoming, but the records of the Patent Office teem with just such impractical devices, proving that misdirected ingenuity is common enough.

During a single period of three months last year 1,100 patents were applied for for improvements in connection with the bicycle. Tires alone were responsible for 550. Two hundred were asked for on features of general construction, fifty-six for saddles, fifty-two for brakes, thirty-one for chain improvements, twenty-two for valves, twenty-five for lubricators, nineteen for locks, fourteen for devices for securing women's dresses, twelve for lamps, seven for bells, two for devices for carrying pipes and matches, and one for a luncheon carrier; while ice bicycles, chainless bicycles, hill climbers and other ideas figure largely.

It is estimated that two-thirds of all the patents issued are valueless to the manufacturer, and in the line of bicycle improvement no doubt the percentage is immeasurably greater. Take for example the item of tires. From the reports it appears that more were patented in a week than have been successfully introduced upon the market in the last six years, and it is the same way with the other classifications. Theories whose practicability have long since been exploded still continue to lure the inventive mind by way of wasted funds and energy to ultimate disappointment and failure. When we consider the great odds that oppose the introduction of articles of real merit, it is little wonder that so many fall by the wayside.

New Models.

THE new models for 1897 have a more finished appearance, as a rule, than any bicycles heretofore turned out. Flush joints have been adopted with remarkable unanimity, and the frames are more richly and smoothly enameled. The option of wood handle bars in place of steel is generally given, and improved crank shaft mechanisms all aiming toward simplicity of parts are almost universal. Manufacturers are also practically unanimous in condemning the old style of oil holes, which were frequently dirt traps, and improved methods of oiling are found in nearly all the new models. Attention has been given to the perfection of sprocket wheels, and there has been a general increase in their size, while either one or both sprockets are made detachable. Many manufacturers have adopted D-shaped tubing for the rear forks, which allows a greater clearance for the tire, and permits the use of larger sizes.

Ball retaining devices for bearings are common, while arrangements are made for adjustment independent of frame.

Considerable attention has been paid to improving the general appearance of the new wheels, and fork crowns, rims, spokes, handle bars, name plates, etc., show more pleasing lines than formerly. It seems to be the general policy this year to give the widest possible range in options. Brakes will be put on when requested, and special saddles and tires may be had without difficulty.

As a result, we will have handsomer and more perfectly finished bicycles, and the amateur will be better able to take care of his own wheel and keep it in good condition than heretofore.

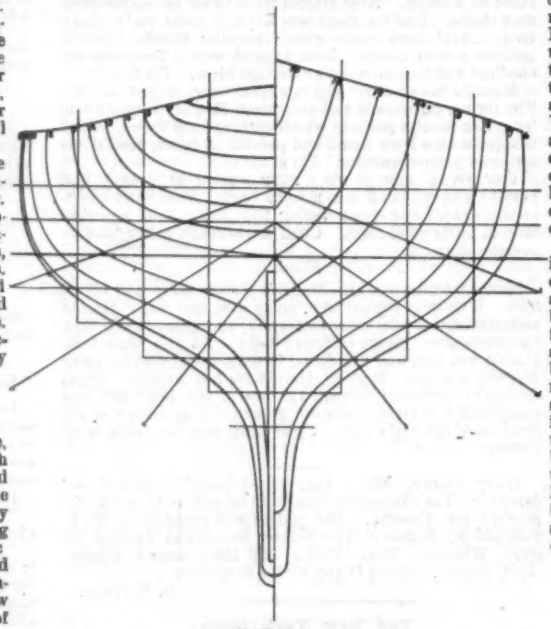
Yachting.

THE report of the race committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. was prepared solely for the members of the club, and was not intended for publication. With the permission of the committee, however, we publish it entire for two or three reasons which will be appreciated by yachtsmen. In the first place, we consider this report a model for every club and race committee in the country, just such a clear and pointed statement as should be laid before every club at the end of each racing season, solidifying and preserving the observations and the experiences of the men who, not even excepting the racing owners, are most closely in touch with the racing work of the year. Invaluable as it is, this experience is almost invariably allowed to go to waste In any club, no matter how small it may be, which can boast of races through the season, there is the opportunity offered to the committee to make a report of this nature that shall at the same time bring home to the members the exact conditions of the racing, and shall excite a new interest in the sport.

The report is valuable in another way in that it bears on its face the evidence of the vast amount of work which is done, not in this club alone by any means, but in a great many clubs, for the encouragement of yachting and yacht racing; and, we regret to say, of the lack of support on the part of the individual owners of the club. Only those who have been concerned with such work can appreciate the amount of time and labor, all freely given, that is necessary to carry out a complete season's racing, especially with the trial and cup races of the past two years thrown in. That racing is in other than a flourishing condition to-day is, in our opinion, in no way due to the yacht clubs or to their active agents, the race committees. The present report shows a condition of affairs in one club which is almost universal and by no means a solitary instance. On the part of the club generous sums are appropriated for prizes and incidental racing expenses; on the part of the committee, time and labor are freely given in the preparation of a long racing programme, in the arrangement of details and the management of each race, in measurement, protests, etc. As stated by the committee in this case, the support from the racing owners, for whom all this work is done, is not what might reasonably be expected, and the result is too often a disappointment to the committee.

Apart from these general considerations, the report is valuable because it deals with a large number of the actual issues in modern yachting: the measurement question, the regulation of extreme features, the lack of interest in the larger and the growth of racing in the smaller classes, and kindred subjects. Its value in this respect is in no way impaired by the fact that it is suggestive rather than positive on many important points; that it indicates difficulties without providing at once practicable means of surmounting them. In this it is only in the position of many thoughtful yachtsmen, who fully appreciate the difficulties and drawbacks of the existing state of affairs in yachting, and yet are not clear as to an effectual remedy. We hope that this report will be the means of awakening, both within and without the club, a deeper interest on the part of individual yachtsmen in the many vital questions of the times.

THE Seawanhaka C. Y. C. has followed the Y. R U. in adopting the draft limits of the Larchmont and New York clubs. The summary of the race committee voices an opinion that is very general among yachtsmen, that in spite of obvious faults of construction, the amendment can now do



BODY PLAN.

little positive harm, and something better may be suggested before much building is done. It is worth while to note that the numerous yachts promised in October are not materializing now that the building season for large vessels is well advanced.

IF the reports that are now current about Mr. Howard Gould's projected steam yacht are anything near the truth, this craft will be a fitting mate to the other great American steam yachts, Atalanta and Nourmahal She is to be a purely American craft, with all that the term implies in a steam yacht, beyond which we need not go into details. Mr. Gould has here an opportunity to help the cause of steam yacht designing in America and at the same time to save money. If he has really decided upon the general size and type of boat which he desires, let him institute an open competition among designers, limiting it, as it may please him, to those of purely American birth, to them and those of foreign birth resident in this country, or to all without regard to nationality. The cost of adequate prizes for such a competition would be a small item compared with the half million dollars or so that the yacht will cost, and which from appearances is more than likely to be wasted on a faulty design The value of such a competition as a stimulus to and a test of American designing should weigh strongly, in addition to the mere saving of money.

APROPOS of nothing in particular, but merely as a bit of private malice, the Boston *Herald* of January 10 makes the following statement: "In the last Cup race the Seawanhaka club's pleasure steamer got in the way of the Defender and Valkyrie III." The "*Herald* man" is in error in assuming that the Seawanhaka C. Y. C. owns the Old Dominion Line of steamers. The club chartered for the Cup races of 1895 the steamer Guyandotte, of that line, which was a long distance from the yachts on the occasion of the unfortunate collision. The offending steamer, Yorktown, of the same line, was run by its owners as a public boat in charge of her regular captain.

THE result of the special meeting of the Lake Y. R. A. can hardly be considered satisfactory, as matters are still in a very mixed condition. The proposal to limit the midship section has been adopted, with a smaller limit than desirable, but still the difference is not material. The sequel will appear to most yachtsmen as an absurdity; the opponents of this measure in the larger classes now appear as its champions in the smaller, and have succeeded in having the rule extended to cover them as well. Using the original arguments of the other side, that they wished to bar freaks and extremes and promote the building of wholesome and useful boats, they have proposed a minimum of 19 per cent. in the 27ft. class and 15 per cent. in the 23ft. class. Considering the patent facts that the extreme fin-keels could not carry the necessary displacement to float their fins and bulbs on a much smaller section, it may seem that these limits and the arguments in support of them were intended as sarcasm, but both were put forward soberly and in good faith. It will be interesting to watch the development of wholesome and useful yachts under such limits.

Another similar matter was no less amusing. The Hamilton delegates seriously defended the limit of 125lbs. as a fair average for the weight of crew on lake yachts. The absurdity of such statements in the actual presence of such men as Com. Lucas, Æmilius Jarvis, George Webster, George Goodesham, Elliott Mott, Com. Downey, E. A. Burroughs, Com. Hower and many more, never seemed to strike the advocates of light weight in yachting.

The proposal to measure with crews on board was unfortunately lost through the opposition of the Hamilton delegates.

Two new yachts of large size are now assured for the English racing, one for Chas. Day Rose and one for A. B. Walker. They will be of about 90ft. linear rating. The former will be designed by J. M. Soper and built by Fay & Co., at Southampton; the latter will be designed and built by Will Fife, Jr., at Fairlie.

MR. CLINTON H. CRANE, owner of El Heirie, has been in Boston during the past week arranging with Lawley & Co. for the construction of a 20-footer of his own design, the work now being under way.

A MODERN CRUISER.

THE handsome little craft which we here present, through the courtesy of the designer and builder, Mr. W. B. Stearns, of the Marblehead Yacht Yard, belongs to a class long since made familiar to the readers of the FOREST AND STREAM. It is interesting and instructive in the extreme to compare this finished design, with its artistic lines and light construction, with such experimental boats from the same locality as the first little Carmita and Witch, built nearly fifteen years ago and illustrated when new in the FOREST AND STREAM. With all their sterling qualities as safe and handy cruisers and single-handers, these little boats were crude in the extreme in model, construction and rig. The modern boat of the same type, of which the craft here shown is an excellent example, is in all respects a model, the same skill and care being expended upon her as upon the largest and most expensive yachts.

The present craft, now building at Mr. Stearns's yard, is intended for day sailing about Massachusetts Bay and for cruising on the Maine coast; for these ends the designer has aimed to secure a good, easy sea boat, with plenty of room below and on deck, a fair turn of speed, and ample strength for hard service through an indefinite period, as in the older and much heavier boats. In that secondary but indispensable attribute of a yacht, appearance, nothing has been sacrificed, and the design shows a notably graceful and shipshape craft, and one free from all freak features. For the intended use, a few inches of draft more or less is no objection, but if circumstances should call for it the draft might be somewhat reduced by a straight line for the bottom of the keel and the bulbing of the lead. The very easy profile has a special advantage in that the yacht is not liable to be brought up suddenly by nets, surface lines and similar obstructions that are so serious in the case of the fin type. The dimensions of the yacht are as follows:

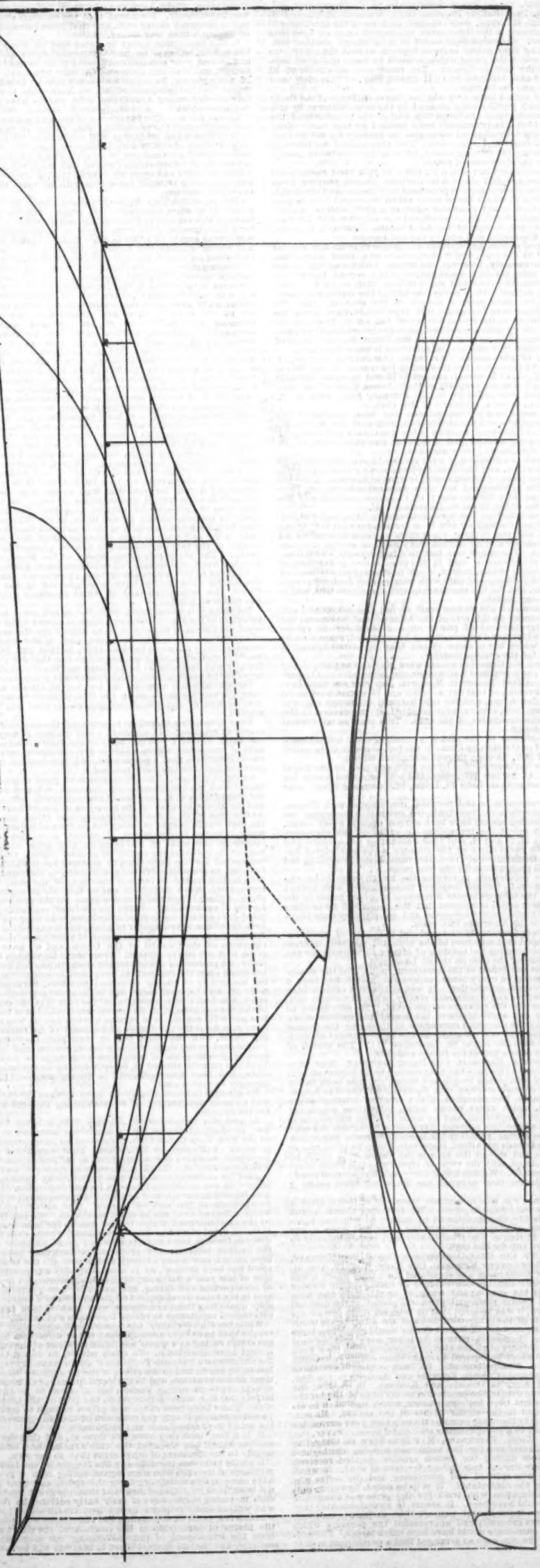
Length over all	32ft.	9in.
l.w.l.	21ft.	
Overhang, forward	5ft.	
aft	6ft.	9in.
Beam, extreme	7ft.	8in.
l.w.l.	7ft.	2¼in.
Draft, extreme	4ft.	10¼in.
Freeboard, least	1ft.	9¼in.
Sheer, forward	1ft.	1in.
aft		6in.
Displacement, long tons	3 48	
pounds	7,800	
Ballast, lead, all outside, tons	1.71	
pounds	3,840	
Sail area	499sq. ft.	
Mast, from stem at l.w.l.	5ft.	9in.
deck to hounds	26ft.	6in.
Boom	24ft.	9in.
Gaff	13ft.	8in.

The construction is fully illustrated in the plans The frame is of oak, with all bent timbers 1in. square, spaced 10in. Covering the lead keel are 2in. oak floors, with four steel strap floors extending 18in up the sides. Forward and aft of the lead the floors are of 1in oak boards The clamps are of oak, 1¾×2¼in., with oak bilge clamps 3×1¼in., bent in cold. The deck beams are part of white oak, ¾×1¼in., and part of red oak, 2×1¼in. and 1¾×1¼in. The topstrakes are of white oak, bright finished; the remainder of the planking is of hard (yellow) pine, ¾in. The deck is of rift-sawed white pine, absolutely free from imperfections, ¾in. thick and 2in. wide, bent to deck line and fastened with blind nails and dowels.

The sides of the trunk are of oak bent to shape and the top is of ¾in. butternut with lipped seams, these and the deck seams payed with marine glue. The cabin joiner work is of mahogany and butternut, handsomely finished The forecastle is finished in white pine. The upholstery and furnishings are all of the best quality.

All of the blocks, turnbuckles, chain plates and deck fittings are of phosphor or Tobin bronze, from the yard's special patterns, and the iron work is of Norway iron, neatly forged and galvanized. The standing rigging is of best quality steel tiller rope, ¾in. diameter, with metallic splices on the shrouds and backstays, the headstay being seized back. The running rigging is thoroughly stretched and seasoned before reeving off. The sails are of special yacht duck, 6oz., unbighted, with cross-cut cloths except in the jib

The cabin is 8ft. 6in. long, with 5ft. headroom under companion and skylight, and 2ft. breadth of floor. It is fitted with two large and comfortable lockers, with wardrobe and sideboard at the ends of each. The forecastle is fitted with ice chest, dish lockers, shelves and folding berth. The cockpit is quite roomy, with wide seats inside the coaming, the seats also forming lockers for stowage. From the above general specifications, it will be seen that the yacht is remarkably complete in her construction and fittings, everything being of the best, and expense not being considered. The same boat of less elaborate finish, but with first-class workmanship throughout, can be built for about $1,200, which would not include cabin furnishings and cruising outfit. Unlike the original knockabout, this boat is not strictly of a local type, but adapted for many places on both fresh and salt water, the sail spread and other details being, of course, modified as the conditions and intended use may demand. Mr. Stearns is a young Boston man whose tastes, even as a young boy, led him to designing, after studying under Prof. J. H. Biles, at Glasgow, he has established himself at Marblehead as both designer and builder, and, as this design shows, with much promise of success. The construction and sail plans will follow next week.



TWENTY-ONE FOOT CRUISING YACHT DESIGNED BY W. B. STEARNS, 1897.

Building from Sailing Models.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Model Y. C. on Jan. 7 the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Com., Wm. Porter; Vice-Com., F. Warren Snow; Sec'y Treas., Arthur B. Carles, 859 West street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The club is in a prosperous condition, having an enrollment of fifteen active members, nineteen sailing models and four steamers, with a magnificent sailing station on the Delaware, located at Beideman Station, Camden & Amboy Division, Pennsylvania R R., where all visiting model yachtsmen will be welcomed on any Saturday afternoon or Sunday after May 1.

In the FOREST AND STREAM of Jan. 9 it is stated that the American Model Y. C. is going to build a 20-footer from the best performing model yacht. This will not be the first thus built, as in 1889 Prof. Koenig, University of Pennsylvania, an enthusiastic model yachtsman and a member of the Philadelphia M. Y. C., had a small cutter (28ft. 6in. l w.l.) built from the lines of his model Viking. There were no changes made, the lines were followed faithfully, and the result was a perfectly seaworthy cruiser, the owner and his son making the passage from Cooper's Point, Camden (where she was built), to Bar Harbor, Me., touching at Vineyard Haven, and shipping a man to act as pilot around the Cape. He was left at Marblehead and Viking proceeded to Bar Harbor, experiencing heavy weather coming around Cape Cod, but "never parted a rope yarn."

The owner stated that the only mistake made was in her sail plan. She was under-canvased. This defect was remedied the following summer, and for two years she held her own around Bar Harbor with boats of her class, eventually meeting an untimely end on the rocks in a fog, being sailed for the first time by a new owner. I merely call attention to the above facts to show that if the A. M. Y. C.'s boat is a success, she will not have been the first by eight years.

ARTHUR B. CARLES.

YACHTING NEWS NOTES.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Columbia Y. C., of South Boston, was held on Jan. 6, the following officers being elected: Com., F. J. Powers; Vice-Com., Hiram Patterson; Rear-Com., George H. Lloyd; Secretary, W. C. Le Petrie; Clerk, Theodore O. Nicholson; Treas., A. E. Justice; Meas., Fred Pfund. Trustees: Charles J Rushton, Charles E. O'Donnell and Charles W. Nodwell.

The Old Colony Y. C., of Boston, has elected the following officers: Com., William Fessenden; Vice-Com., William V. Baker; Rear Com., Peter Schurch; Sec'y, George A. Hall; Treas., E. K. Pratt; Directors, the above and Samuel Ware, R. W. Davenport and H. E. Jipson; Regatta Committee: Samuel Ware, H. H. Linnell, Earl D. Gay, Charles A. Anthony and George A. Hall; Meas., Thomas Archibald.

The annual meeting of the Indian Harbor Y. C. was held on Jan. 12 in New York, the following officers being elected: Com., Charles T. Wills, slp. Daphne; Vice-Com., George G. Tyson, schr. Nirvana; Rear-Com., Robert B. Carpenter, schr. Glendoveer; Sec'y, Charles F. Stewart; Treas., Richard Outwater; Meas., W. O Bourne; Trustees (for three years): R. F. Downing and H. E. Doremus. Regatta Committee: F. S. Doremus, C. S. Somerville, Richard Outwater, F. Bowne Jones and Charles E. McManus. The amendments to the racing rules recommended by the Yacht Racing Union were adopted. The club has now 155 members and a fleet of 64 yachts.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Y. C. was held at the town quarters on Jan. 12, at which the following officers were elected: Vice-Com., Joseph L. Constant, slp. Alaris; Pres., F. H. Jesnnot; Treas., William Graham; Sec'y, William Cagger; Trustees: Richard Neville, Albert Cluman, George C. Schafer, E. H. Chandler, S. S. Golding, William T. Murphy and John J. McCue; Regatta Committee: Frank L. Townsend, Louis Wunder and H. H. Stanwood; Membership Committee: A. S. Richoffer, C. H Frost and Joseph N. Gaus Two amendments, to increase the dues and to abolish the office of president, were voted down. The retiring commodore was nominated for re-election, but not being now a yacht owner, the matter was postponed until a subsequent meeting in order that he might properly qualify for the office by the purchase of a yacht.

The annual meeting of the Williamsburgh Y. C., on Jan. 7, was held at the new club house, the following officers being elected: Com., James Schuessele; Vice-Com., John Lawes, Jr; Rear-Com, G. G. Poole; Rec. Sec'y, William Martin; Cor. Sec'y, William Schlucher; Treas., James Northrop; Meas., William Stebbins; Steward, J. Phil Haffner; Sergt.-at-Arms, Warren Traver; Board of Trustees, James Lang, Chairman; Rheinhard Perino, Larry Rice, Michael Donnelly, Louis Rave; Regatta Committee: John Lawes, Sr, H. P. Schneider and John Engel.

The Lynn Y. C. held its annual meeting on Jan. 8, electing the following officers: Com., J. A. Clough; Vice-Com., R. J. Williams; Sec'y, P. E. Newhall; Treas., W. A. Estes; Directors—J. W. Haines, E. B. Newhall, W. H. Russell, R. J. Williams, W. H. Hollis; Regatta Committee—A. Larrabee, C. J. Blethen, W. H. Russell, C. D. Mower, C. A. Mansfield.

The Horseshoe Harbor Y. C. held its annual meeting on Jan. 11, electing the following officers: Com., E. L. Hopkins; Vice-Com., L. S. Knevals; Treas., H. T. Shriver; Sec'y, R. O'Gorman; Trustee, S. C. Lockett.

The annual meeting of the South Boston Y. C. was held on Jan. 6 at the United States Hotel. The reports showed a membership of 2 5 and a balance of $1,500 in the treasury. The arrangements for a new club house are progressing satisfactorily, and the club will be ultimately housed in a fine building on a new location. The following officers were elected: Com., C. F. Morrill, str. Navarch; Vice-Com., E. H. Lansing, cutter Thelma; Rear-Com., Mr. Bruce, slp. M. F. Swift; Sec'y, D. F. Carew; Treas., T. Christian; Meas., J. Bertram; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. T. G. Reed; Trustees—J. C. Merry, C. McKenna, H. L. Stickney; Regatta Committee—F. H. Borden, J. H. Corrigan, G. P. Field, N. B. Stone, E. B. Walbridge; Finance Committee—A. Fuller, W. H. Godfrey, D. Kinnear.

The Hudson River Y. C. held its annual meeting on Jan. 12, electing the following officers: Com., E. Langerfeld; Vice-Com., D. W. Chute; Sec'y, A. G. Buchholz; Treas., E. S. Peets; Meas., W. Arndt; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. D. B. Spence; Steward, J. T. Hufnagle; Trustees—Dr. E. J. Ranhofer, A. G. Roussell, T. H. Hall, W. Arndt, W. Lutters, M. Schnellnacher, J. O'Shaunnessy, T. Henderson, Dr. D. B. Spence and E. S. Peets.

The annual meeting of the Hull Y. C. was held on Jan. 9, the following officers being elected: Com., Wm. H. Crane, str. Senator; Vice-Com., Harry B. Torrey, cutter King Philip; Rear-Com., William O. Gay, knockabout Tautog; Sec'y, William Avery Cary; Ass't Sec'y, Caleb Nichols; Treas., John L. Amory; Meas., William E. Sheriff; Executive Committee: James R. Hooper, Joaquin J. Souther; Membership Committee: Loring Crocker, Jr., Herman W. Friend; House Committee: T. E. Jacobs, Norman F. Greeley, Charles A. Cooley; Regatta Committee: T. E. Jacobs, Louis M. Clark. The club adopted the measurement rule of the Mass. Y. R. A. It has now a membership of 294.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Y. C. was held on Jan. 8 at the Rowe's Wharf club house, Boston, Com. Edwin F. Boggs presiding. The following officers were elected: Com., Edwin F. Boggs; Vice-Com., Nathaniel L. Francis; Rear-Com., Louis M. Clark; Sec'y, John S. Clark, Jr.; Treas., Charles G. Cutter; Directors: Henry W. Savage, John Shaw, Robt. C. McQuillen, Jacob A. Barbey, Jr.; Meas., William E. Waterhouse; Ass't Meas., Charles H. Dodd; Race Committee: William S. Crosby, C. Edwin Bockus, William E. Robinson, Albert E. Schaaf, T. W. King; House Committee: George M. Whitcomb, A. M. Blinn, Albert W. Rasdall, Lyman Rice, Louis C. Whiting. Com. Boggs's re-election is for the fifth time. The club has a membership of 250.

The Cleveland Y. C. held its annual meeting on Jan. 18, electing the following officers: Com., Geo. H. Worthington; Vice-Com., Percy W. Rice; Rear-Com., W. R. Huntington; Sec'y-Treas., Burton D. Munhall; Meas., O. P. de Mars; Ass't Meas., David Moore; Surveyor, Henry Richter; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. E. E. Beeman; Board of Directors—Geo. H. Worthington, Percy W. Rice, W. R. Huntington, Dr. E. E. Beeman, Wm. L. Otis, John Barth, Jos. Leon Gobeille, R. D. Aikenhead, H. K Lyman, J. R. Miller, G. H. Gardner, Richard Carleton, John Harkness Brown, F. G. Overbeke and Burton D. Munhall; House Committee—Messrs. Aikenhead, Otis and Overbeke; Regatta Committee—Messrs. Gardner, Overbeke and Huntington; Auditing Committee—Messrs. Miller, Brown and Gobeille. Com. W. J. Connors, of Buffalo, was elected an honorary member of the club.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN Y. C.

THE annual meeting of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Y. C. was held at the town club house, 19 East Twenty-second street, New York, on Jan. 12, with Com. Rouse in the chair. The ordinary routine business of the annual meeting, the reports of officers and committees, election, etc., was carried through, the following officers being elected: Com., Henry Clark Rouse, schr. Iroquois; Vice-Com., S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, slp. Indolent; Rear-Com., Henry A. Van Liew, steam yacht Aquilo; Sec'y, Charles J. Stevens; Treas., Walter C. Hubbard; Meas., John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon, Valentine Mott, M.D.; Fleet Chaplain, George R. Van De Water, D.D.; Race Committee: Oliver E. Cromwell, D. Le Roy Dresser, Walter C. Kerr, Charles A. Sherman and C. W. Wetmore. Trustees: William Foulke, Walter C. Hubbard, Walter C. Kerr and Bayard F. Foulke. Committee on Lectures and Entertainments: Clarence Goadby, Herbert L. Satterlee and Walter T. Owen; Committee on Lines and Models: John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith and W. P. Stephens. Law Committee: Alfred Ely and F. de P. Foster.

The retiring secretary, Mr. H. W. Hayden, has held the office for three years; except in this office and that of rear-commodore but few changes appear in the officers and committees. The trustees announced the election of Messrs. T. A. Lord, S. T. Shaw, P. T. Dodge, Chas. Olmstead and Wm. Phelps Eno, making the present membership 359, with a fleet of 194 yachts. As part of the miscellaneous business, the club accepted with thanks several recent donations; Com. Rouse has presented a very fine crayon portrait of the late Robert Center; Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt, one of the old members, presented a handsome oil painting, by A. Cary Smith, of the first Corinthian match between the sloops Addie V. and Vision in 1875; and a non-member, Mr. J. S. Muckle, of Philadelphia, tendered to the club in a gracefully worded letter a silver cup as a special prize for the winner of the trial races of the club in the 20ft. class next summer. The club formally adopted a pattern for a hat ribbon, of blue with small white stars.

The various reports showed a much more prosperous condition of the club's affairs than at the end of last year. The sub-committee on club boats and transportation presented a very complete and satisfactory report covering the work of the year in its department. The location of the club station, on an island, involves at best a heavy expense for steamer and launch service, and makes the matter of transportation a difficult one. It would appear from the report that much has been done toward a satisfactory solution of it.

The proposed amendments to the racing rules, to conform to the amended rules of the Sound Y. R. U., were passed without discussion.

The most important feature of the meeting was the report of the regatta committee, a lengthy document, but nevertheless listened to by all present with an attention seldom accorded to papers of this sort. The report was accepted with a vote of thanks to the committee for the report itself, as well as for its work during the year, and ex-Com. Benedict made a motion, which was carried, that a sufficient number of copies for distribution to yacht clubs and others who might be interested should be printed and distributed at his personal expense. We give the report in full, as follows:

Annual Report of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club for the Year 1896.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1897.

To the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club:

The following specified races were sailed under the auspices of the club, and under the direction of the race committee, during the yachting season of 1896:

RACES.

Dates.	*Description of Race.*
May 30, Decoration Day	15ft. class and club catboat race.
June 6, Saturday	Club catboat race.
June 13, Saturday	Club catboat race.
June 20, Saturday	Club catboat race.
June 22, 23, 24, 26	International challenge cup trial races.
June 27, Saturday	Annual race.
July 4, Saturday	Club catboat race.
July 11, Saturday	Club catboat race.
July 13, 14, 15	International challenge cup match races.
July 18, Saturday	Alfred Roosevelt Memorial cup race.
July 18, Saturday	Club catboat race.
July 25, Saturday	Ladies' club catboat race.
Aug. 1, Saturday	Club catboat race.
Aug. 8, Saturday	Club catboat race.
Aug. 15, Saturday	Club catboat race.
Aug. 22, Saturday	Club catboat race.
Aug. 29, Saturday	Commodore's and Rear-Commodore's cups race.
Aug. 31, Monday	Robert Center Memorial Cup, and Special 20ft. class race.
Sept. 5, Saturday	Club catboat race.
Sept. 12, Saturday	Club catboat race.
Sept. 19, Saturday	Club catboat race.
Sept. 30, Wednesday	2.ft. sloops race.

SUMMARY.—Number of races sailed, 27; number of yachts starting, 211; number of prizes awarded, 46; value of prizes awarded, $7,640.

PRIZES.—Through the generosity of individuals, your committee have been enabled to offer, in addition to the regular club prizes, the special prizes mentioned below, for competition during the past yachting season:

Commodore's Cup, value $500, presented by Com. Rouse; won by schr. Colonia, Aug. 29, 1896.

Vice-Commodore's Cup, value $250, presented by Vice-Com. Cruger; won by schr. Ememarie, June 27, 1896.

Rear Commodore's Cup, value $250, presented by Rear-Com. Tod; won by Hera, Aug. 29, 1896.

Robert Center Memorial Cup, value $500, presented by Mrs. M. C. Ludlow; won by schr. Colonia, Aug. 31, 1896.

First prize ladies' club catboat race, presented by Com. Rouse; won by Mrs. D. Le Roy Dresser, July 25, 1896.

Helmsman's prize for trial races, presented by Capt. T. C. Zerega; awarded to Charles Olmstead, Esq., sailing Riverside.

Helmsman's season prize club catboat races, presented by C. A. Sherman, Esq.; won by D. Le Roy Dresser, Esq., May 30 to Sept. 19, 1896.

Your committee desire to record their personal appreciation of the generous spirit which prompted the giving of these prizes, and recommend that the thanks of the club be formally extended to the several donors.

Comments on Races.

DECORATION DAY RACE, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1896.—The principal race for the opening day of the club's racing season was appointed for the 15ft. class, with the view of giving an early impetus to the racing in that class, in anticipation of the trial races set for June 22, 23 and 24, to select a defender of the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup in the match with the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C., of Montreal, which was to follow on July 13, 14 and 15.

There were eight starters, namely: Hope, Trilby, Wiliada, Two Step, Paprika, Olita, Gnome and Terrapin, and the race was won by Hope. Capt. Arthur Iselin; with Trilby, Capt. G. G. Tyson, second.

TRIAL RACES TO SELECT THE DEFENDER FOR THE SEAWANHAKA INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP, JUNE 22, 23, 24, 1896.—On the first day of the trial races there were twenty-nine starters, which is believed to be the largest number of yachts ever started in a single class in these waters. Many widely different and some extraordinary types were represented, and there was every evidence that the event had aroused wide spread interest, and had greatly stimulated originality and ingenuity in design and rig.

The number of starters diminished somewhat on the second and third days, but on each day it was sufficiently large to afford a most interesting and beautiful spectacle. Five of the contestants, namely: Riverside, Capt. G. G. Tyson; Ideal, Capt. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.; Vesper, Capt. Paul Butler; Paprika, Capt. Sherman Hoyt, and El Heirie, Capt. C. H. Crane, were selected, because of the excellence of their performances in the three races, to compete again on June 26 in a final contest. The races were sailed in a variety of weather conditions, ranging from calms to fresh breezes, so that the committee were able to select the yacht which seemed to them under all conditions to be the best performer. The result was the choice of El Heirie, owned and designed by C. H. Crane, Esq., of this club, and sailed by him and his brother.

The entry of such a large fleet was conclusive evidence of the lively interest in small yacht racing aroused by the establishment by this club of its international challenge cup, and of the popularity of the 15ft. class, which has practically been created by this club. Your committee regard these small classes as the nursery for future Corinthian yachtsmen, and recommend that they should be liberally recognized during the coming season, both in the number of racing events and in the allowance of prizes.

ANNUAL RACE, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896.—In this race there were fifty-five entries and fifty starters in thirteen classes, ranging from the 55ft. classes of schooners, represented by Colonia and Emerald, to the 15ft. class, in which there were seven starters. The largest number of starters in any class was eight, in the 20ft. special class.

The Vice-Commodore's cup was offered for schooners of 75ft. racing length and over, competed for by Colonia, Emerald, Iroquois, Amorita and Eisemarie, and won by the last named.

The number of entries and starters was larger than in any annual race ever held by the club, and it promised to be a most interesting contest. Unfortunately, however, the breeze, which was light at the start, fell to a calm before the completion of the second leg of the triangular course, and the result was a tedious drift and a fluky and unsatisfactory contest. Only about one-half of the starters finished, many of them not until after 8 o'clock in the evening. Had the weather conditions been favorable, this race would have been the most successful one in the recent history of the club. The number of entries and the interest aroused evidence the beneficial effect upon the club's racing, of its association with the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, to which special reference is hereafter made.

SEAWANHAKA INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGE CUP MATCH, JULY 13, 14, 15, 1896.—Won by Glencairn, the representative yacht of the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C., of Montreal, against El Heirie, in three straight races. Glencairn was the property of Com. James Ross, of the challenging club, and was sailed by G. H. Duggan, Esq., with F. P. Shearwood, Esq., as crew, members of that club.

Prior to the race a long correspondence had been conducted between your committee and the sailing committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C. of Montreal, relating to the conditions and details of the proposed match, and the final agreement governing such details is found in the documents hereto annexed.

Messrs. Duggan and Shearwood were received upon their arrival as the guests of the club, and facilities for transporting Glencairn from Morris Dock (the place of consignment) to Oyster Bay were provided by the club. The privileges of the club were extended during their visit to Rear-Com. Fitz Gibbon and J. C. C. Almon, secretary of the sailing committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C.

The match was sailed on the three consecutive days, under conditions varying from the lightest airs to a fresh southwest breeze and a sharp squall, and the decided superiority of Glencairn under all conditions of weather and on almost every point of sailing was conclusively proved. The match was lost to a faster yacht, and not because of any want of care or skill in the preparation or handling of the defender. Great praise, indeed, is due to the captain and crew of El Heirie for the patience and care with which every detail of preparation was made, and for the seamanship and steadiness with which they sailed a losing match.

No doubt Glencairn is the fastest craft of her dimensions and sail spread ever produced on this side of the Atlantic, and represents the most extreme development of power on a given waterline yet attained—a type which her designer, it may be remarked, emphatically condemns, and which has to some extent been legislated against in the regulations for the coming match.

After the match our Canadian guests were given an opportunity to see the start of the postponed Larchmont annual regatta and to participate in the Alfred Roosevelt Memorial cup race, on Saturday, July 18. In the evening of that day a dinner and reception were given to them at the club house, and the international challenge cup was tendered by Vice-Com. Cruger, who presided at the dinner, to Mr. Duggan as the representative of his club. This was the last formal incident of the match.

Upon the conclusion of the match a challenge was immediately issued on behalf of the club by Com. Rouse for a match to be sailed in the season of 1897. A copy thereof is annexed hereto.

This challenge has been ratified by the club, accepted by the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C. for the 20ft. class, and will be sailed about the middle of August next on Lake St. Louis, St. Lawrence River, near Montreal.

After full correspondence and personal conferences with Messrs. Duggan and Hamilton in New York, the conditions governing the match for the coming season have been agreed upon in every detail, the trial races to select the representative yacht of the club have been set for July 12, 13 and 14, and your committee have issued and distributed to the yacht clubs of the country a circular giving extracts from the Declaration of Trust, the regulations governing the match and a full programme for the trial races.

Simple as the regulations governing the match seem to be, the limits of sail and draft, and the details of measurement, were agreed upon only after the most elaborate discussion of every phase of the questions involved; and it is believed that the result will be productive of a type of yacht more wholesome and satisfactory than Glencairn and most of the American 15ft. class.

Several 30 footers are already designed and in course of construction, and it is hoped that members of the club will specially interest themselves in encouraging the building of others to compete for the honor of representing the club on the St. Lawrence.

While we regret the defeat of the American yacht, and the consequent loss of the cup, in every other respect the match has been a source of the greatest satisfaction. It was conducted upon a high level of fair, generous and considerate rivalry, without a single incident occurring to mar the pleasure of the event. We also desire to place on record our appreciation of the liberal and sportsmanlike spirit exhibited by the Canadian committee in arranging the details of these matches and our pleasure in the establishment of such cordial relations with the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C. The match of 1896 may well serve as a model for future matches.

ALFRED ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL CUP RACE, SATURDAY, JULY 18.—For the last two years this race has been opened to all yachts belonging to the club of 50ft. racing length and under, and has been sailed over the inside course, starting and finishing off the club house. While this regulation has admitted of the entry of boats of great disparity in size, which under recent racing conditions might not ordinarily come in competition, and for some of which the course is perhaps not well suited, the purpose has been to bring into the contest especially the racing yachts in the harbor of Oyster Bay which belong to the old friends of Alfred Roosevelt, whom he often met in friendly contests, and to sail the race in the waters with which he was so long associated, with the view of identifying the event more fully with his memory. We think that this result has been effected, and that the interest thus aroused has made the event really a memorial.

This year the race was won in a smart breeze by El Heirie after a most remarkable exhibition of speed. We feel sure that to all the other participants the disappointment of failure to win was lightened by the feeling of gratification that the prize had gone to our associates of the El Heirie, who tried so ably and conscientiously to save the challenge cup for the club.

COMMODORE'S CUP AND REAR-COMMODORE'S CUP RACE, SATURDAY, AUG. 29, AND ROBERT CENTER MEMORIAL CUP RACE, MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1896.—The first of these races was appointed for a time which it was thought would best suit the convenience of racing yacht owners near the close of the season; and when, after this date had been fixed, the Robert Center memorial prize was placed at the disposal of your committee, it was believed that by bringing these two events together the value of the prizes awarded and the affectionate interest attaching to the memory of Robert Center would result in a large number of entries. Special invitations by letter were sent by your committee to the owners of all the eligible schooners from New York to Boston, and no effort was spared to make these events successful. The result was a disappointment. In each contest only three schooners were entered—Colonia, Emerald and Amorita in the first, and in the second Amorita, Colonia and Ramona. In view of the importance of these events, the conclusion seems to be clear that the superiority of Colonia over her competitors, which had been so effectually established in the earlier events of the season, had outweighed substantially the other considerations which your committee believed would lead to a conspicuously successful event.

CLUB CATBOAT RACES, SATURDAYS, MAY 30 TO SEPT. 19, 1896.—The offering of the Sherman cup for the helmsman winning the highest percentage of races during the season aroused decided interest. Fourteen races were started, two failing for lack of wind. Many of the contests were most spirited and interesting, and the series was greatly enjoyed by the contestants. It is to be noted, however, that the number of helmsmen who tried for the prize was altogether smaller than it should have been. It seems to your committee that these races deserve more liberal support than they have received, and that if members generally had appreciated the pleasure which was afforded, the patronage would have been much larger. The conditions governing the cup were so arranged that a participant in only three races might have won the prize, and thus regular attendance was unnecessary. We intend that the catboats shall next season be put in thorough racing trim, and that these races shall be made more of a feature than ever before.

In this connection it may be stated that on every Saturday during the season, unless some more important event had been previously announced, your committee offered a prize for the local yachts in the harbor, and that only once was this offer availed of, namely, on Sept. 26, when Meteor, Nameless and Secret sailed. It is a matter of much regret that the persistent efforts we have made to establish successful Saturday racing among the local yachts have met with so little encouragement.

RACING RULES.—The experience of the past season has more than ever emphasized the probability that racing in the larger classes, both of sloops and schooners, will continue to be limited to a very small number of contestants, if indeed it does not cease altogether, unless some legislation can be secured which will correct the faulty tendencies of recent racing designs and establish some basis upon which the older and more wholesome type of yachts can meet the extreme racing types of the season with at least the *possibility* of occasional success.

On Sept. 17 last Com. Rouse addressed a letter to your committee, a copy of which is annexed to this report, emphasizing the importance of this subject and suggesting, among other things, a formula for a modification of the present rule of measurement, by which the features of excess of depth and overhang fore and aft over the normal would be taxed, and advising that the matter be taken up; the incidental purpose being that this club, which had originated a rule of measurement so admirable at the time and until lately so satisfactory, should, when that rule seemed no longer adequate, take the initiative in reforming it, and formulate and propore the adoption of a new or modified Seawanhaka rule of measurement. Your committee acted at once on this suggestion and called the expert designers of the club to their aid. Conferences were held and the elements and difficulties of the problem were evolved and thoroughly analyzed, starting with the formula proposed by the commodore and Mr. Irving Cox as a basis. Meantime it became known that a modification of the racing rules, merely imposing certain arbitrary class limits upon draft of hull, was about to be adopted by the New York and Larchmont yacht clubs. Feeling that a comprehensive and scientific revision of the rule of measurement which this club would be willing to propose, with the expectation of general adoption and permanence, involved so much consideration and difficulty that it would be impossible to formulate a satisfactory conclusion in time to influence the winter's building or to secure its general adoption to govern next season's racing, your committee have thought it wise to acquiesce for the present in the action taken by the clubs referred to, which has since been followed by the Yacht Racing Union, and not to attempt immediately to prepare a new rule of measurement. We feel, however, that the active consideration of the subject should be pursued with the definite purpose in view above referred to. To that end it is our intention to formulate a rule for practical trial in the next annual race and possibly in some special events, which, if found to be satisfactory, may then be proposed for general adoption. The recommendation made by the commodore in his letter, above referred to, that if a race be not started promptly at the designated hour it shall be started only on the half hour or even hour thereafter, falls within the jurisdiction of the race committee and will be adopted in next season's racing. The other recommendations of the letter, not specifically touched upon, will receive full consideration at a later day.

Annexed to this report are certain amendments and additions to the racing rules which have been adopted by the Yacht Racing Union, the most important of which regulates draft of hull, and has just been alluded to.

Touching this amendment, while it does not seem to be a correct principle to limit arbitrarily any dimension, and while the limits fixed seem too liberal, if the object be to discourage the present extremes of the canoe body and fin keel type, and on the other hand to be comparatively unfair to the keel type, in that the draft of centerboard is unlimited, yet your committee feel that for the sake of uniformity and harmony with the Union and the clubs that have already acted in the matter, these objections should not prevail against it.

The amendments reducing the number of classes and abrogating time allowance seem to us in the line of improvement. The same may be said of the minor changes which need not be specifically alluded to.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the amendments as proposed. In concluding this subject, it may be said that the Yacht Racing Union has adopted the restrictions on draft for the sake of uniformity and as a temporary expedient only, and not because it believes that a permanent and satisfactory solution of the problem involved has been reached.

GENERAL REVIEW.—The organization of your committee has continued with but one change since January, 1895, and we feel that it is not inappropriate at this time to review briefly our administration and to allude to some of the purposes which we have had in view. At the time of our appointment racing had fallen to a low ebb, and the club was in danger of losing the position of influence and respect which it had so long occupied. It seemed to us that the trouble lay largely in the want of co-operation with other clubs and in the neglect to cultivate the racing in smaller classes, the school of development for the Corinthian or amateur spirit which the club was founded to promote. We sought, therefore, for opportunities to return in this regard to the best traditions of the past. It happened, fortunately, that a movement was on foot for an organization of the clubs of Long Island Sound into a union for the promotion of the interests of yacht racing. While the credit of originating this movement does not belong to your committee, it so happens that its members have been instrumental in aiding the organization of the Yacht Racing Union and that the chairman of your committee has been the chairman of the Council of the Union, and we have continuously given to it our active support. From timid beginnings the Union has come to a position of acknowledged strength and influence. We need not dwell upon the results that have been accomplished in establishing uniformity of racing rules and numbers, harmonious arrangement of dates for open races, and in the general stimulus given to the sport, but desire only to emphasize the fact that the cordial support of the Seawanhaka Club, its considerate treatment of its younger and less powerful associates in various matters and its hospitable attitude have won for it the confidence and esteem of its fellow members in the Union, with the result that on their part they have generously contributed to the support of our racing events and acknowledged even a greater sense of obligation to us than is perhaps our due. Thus the purpose alluded to, of establishing co-operation with other clubs, has been accomplished. A continuance of this policy is strongly recommended.

We are also indebted largely to good fortune for throwing in our way an early opportunity of re-establishing the club as a patron of Corinthianism.

As you will remember, in January, 1895, a letter from England was received, addressed jointly to several members of the club and of the New York Canoe Club, suggesting an international race in the so called half-rater or 15ft. class. Your committee eagerly and promptly accepted the suggestion, as affording the opportunity which was needed. Quick and generous response was made to the appeal for subscriptions, and the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup was established under a formal declaration of trust, which was framed in the spirit of generous encouragement of international competition in the smaller classes. The history of the matches which followed need not be again alluded to. We feel that the result of the establishment of this trophy has so far been indeed remarkable. A great class has been established, which, even if it does not develop further, has certainly afforded great pleasure and aroused the liveliest interest; new problems in designing have arisen and been solved, new ideas evolved, and above all the true Corinthian spirit has been aroused, as is most strikingly exemplified in the history of last year's defender, designed, superintended in every detail of construction and fitting, and sailed by her youthful owner; and also in the rapid development of young boys to a degree of seamanship qualifying them to compete with men of long experience and established reputation as racing helmsmen and sailors.

While the club certainly has reason to congratulate itself on the results that have been accomplished in the directions indicated, yet the club's racing as a whole has fallen far short of the success which should have attended it. To some extent, no doubt, this is due to the unfortunate business conditions which have prevailed for the last three years, and to the effect of the progressive cost and refinement of construction, and to the development of extreme and undesirable types in racing yachts; but it seems to us that it is also largely due to a want of interest on the part of the members of the club. There have been races and prizes enough to make a brilliant yachting season, if only the members of the club generally had lent the aid of their attendance and enthusiasm.

It is a fact that they have not done so, and that the measure of success which has attended the club's racing has been due more largely to the members of other clubs than to our own.

It seems to us that the difficulty lies largely in the fact that many members of the club who were active racing men a few years ago have more or less withdrawn from the sport, and their places have not been filled by younger men, and that the great necessity of the club is young blood—boys in their early enthusiasm for the sport, who will be easily inspired by the best traditions of the club, and whom a few years of association and experience will qualify to take the places of leadership in the conduct of the club's affairs. We hope the importance of thus developing our membership will be realized, and that an earnest effort to that end will be made.

We annex hereto a statement of receipts and expenditures of the committee. Respectfully submitted.

OLIVER E. CROMWELL, Chairman,
D. LE ROY DRESSER,
WALTER C. KERR,
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary,
CHARLES W. WETMORE,
} Race Committee Seawanhaka Cor. Y. C.

The Lake Associations.

As previously announced, the annual meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Union of the Great Lakes, with the special meeting of the Lake Y. R. A. and the Council meeting of the latter body, were held on Jan. 16, at the Tifft House, Buffalo, N. Y. A number of yachtsmen from the different Lake ports arrived in Buffalo on the previous evening and were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Iroquois by the Buffalo Y. C., Com. Hower presiding at the table.

The meeting of the Y. R. U. Council was called to order at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, with Mr. Jarvis as temporary chairman. Those present were: S. H. Jones, of Toledo; E. W. Radder, Cleveland; E. H. Ambrose, Hamilton; Com. Hower, Buffalo; Æmilius Jarvis, Toronto, and E. A. Burroughs, Rochester. The first business after the reading of the minutes was the election of permanent officers, Mr. Jarvis being nominated and unanimously elected chairman. Mr. Radder was nominated for secretary, but refused to accept the office, nominating Mr. Fry, of Toledo, who was finally elected. Applications for membership from the Interlake Y. R. A., of Lake Erie, and Lake Y. R. A., of Lake Ontario, were considered and accepted.

The following amendments were then taken up in order:

AMENDMENTS NOTICE OF WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE INTERLAKE YACHTING ASSOCIATION.

1. That the following be added to Rule XIV. as Section 4 thereof: "In yachts of the first and 55ft. classes one guest or owner may be carried; he shall not, however, assist in working the boat; also a cook and waiter if regularly employed during the season."

2. That Rules IV., VI. and VII. and Definition II. be amended by adding the words, "or brought to the Lakes after that date," after "1896," in each of these rules.

3. That the word "immersed" be inserted before the word "midship" and before the word "vertical" in Rule IV.

4. That the following be added to Rule XIV., Section 3: "but no yacht under and including the 42ft. class shall carry more than two professionals."

5. That Rule III. be amended by striking out the second paragraph of Section 2 and substituting therefor, "All yachts shall be measured for load waterline length with the same number of persons on board as constitute her crew, or in the absence of any person a dead weight of 150lbs. to be used."

The first and second were passed as printed; the third was then taken up. Mr. Jarvis proposed a different wording of the clause relating to the coefficient of the midship section, as follows: "The largest transverse section shall be taken as the midship section, and the parallelogram shall be taken to the lowest part of the vessel at this point, or forward of it. Of any greater depth which may be found aft of this point, one-third shall be added to the depth of the circumscribing parallelogram." He also introduced a new provision, that the Council may require that any yacht built prior to Nov. 6, 1896, and which shall fall below the limit of midship section called for in her class, shall give extra time in proportion to the formula established for the special 34ft. class of the Larchmont Y. C. In the case of Canada, with a coefficient of 28 per cent., the proposed standard being 35 per cent., the measurement would be increased 7 per cent., making an extra allowance to Zelma, with a 35 per cent. section, of 4½m. in 30 miles. This was carried, after a discussion, by a vote of 4 to 6, Messrs. Andrews and Burroughs, both under instructions from their clubs, voting against it.

The consideration of the fourth amendment was postponed until after the L. Y. R. A. meeting, and the fifth was taken up, in connection with the proposal of the Royal Hamilton Y. C. to limit the average weight of crew to 1?5lbs. Mr. W. P. Stephens was present, and on motion he was requested to give his views on the question of measurement with or without crew. After a great deal of debate the meeting adjourned at 12:50, to meet again in the evening after the meeting of the L. Y. R. A.

Immediately following a meeting of the Council of the L. Y. R. A. was held, most of the yachtsmen, not being engaged in this meeting, taking the opportunity for luncheon in the hotel.

The special meeting of the L. Y. R. A. was called to order at 2:30 by President Ambrose, there being present delegates from the Rochester, Oswego, Victoria, Royal Canadian, Royal Hamilton, Buffalo, Queen City and Kingston clubs. The Buffalo and Kingston clubs have just joined the Association, and as it was known that they would vote with the Royal Canadian Y. C., an objection was made to their recognition on the ground that they had been elected after and not prior to the annual meeting; but it was not sustained. The amendments to be considered were as follows:

AMENDMENTS NOTICE OF WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN BY THE LAKE YACHT RACING ASSOCIATION.

1. That Section 2 of Rule I. be struck out.

2. That the second paragraph of Section 2 of Rule III. be amended by substituting "1?5" for "150" and adding the following to such paragraph: "But any yacht built prior to Nov. 7, 18 6, which by reason of being required to measure with crew on board shall exceed the upper limit of the class in which she has previously sailed shall be permitted to continue to sail in such class provided her measurement has not been increased since that date, but shall give time allowance from her actual r. l., notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in Rule VII."

3. That Section 3 of Rule III. be amended by striking out the words "fore side of the mast" in the second paragraph of measurement "J" under head sails, and substituting therefor "heel of the spinnaker boom when shipped in its place."

4. That Rule IV. be amended by inserting after the word "yacht" in the second line "over 47ft. r. l." and by striking out the words "extreme draft wherever found" and substituting therefor "draft at such section."

5. That the following be added to Rule V., Section 2, "except as provided in Rule III., paragraph 3."

6. That the following be inserted in Rule VII. after the word "other" in the fifth line: "except as required in Rule III., paragraph 2."

7. That the word "built" be substituted for the word "launched" in Rules IV., VI. and VII., and in Definition II.

8. That the following be added to Rule IX., Section 2: "A yacht chartered for the season shall be considered the property of the person or persons chartering it."

9. That the following be added to Rule XI., Section 3: "The regatta committee may in their discretion suspend this rule in the case of special races."

10. That Section 3 of Rule XIV. be amended by inserting after the word "yacht" in the first line "of 31ft. r.l. or under," and striking out "and must be manned by Corinthians, except that any yacht may carry and use her regular professional crew."

11. That Rule XXX. be struck out.

12. That the following be inserted as Rule V. and the present Rule V. be numbered as Rule VI., etc.: "The frame, timbers, keels and planking in all wooden yachts built after Nov. 7, 1?96, or brought to the Lakes after that date, shall be restricted to the minimum sizes fixed in the table below;" and that the Council be recommended to employ an expert to advise on said table, and that the table, when prepared in this manner and notification of its approval given to the secretary by two-thirds of the members of the Council, be inserted in the said rule and become part thereof.

13. That Definition II. be amended by inserting after the word "section" in the last line "and size of timbers, keels and planking."

The situation when the meeting was called to order was no less complicated, and the various parties no less hostile than at the annual meeting at Rochester last month. The Royal Canadian Y. C. supported several propositions that the area of the midship section of yachts in the 32ft. and larger classes should not be less than 35 per cent. of the coefficient, as determined by the formula devised for the Larchmont special 34ft. class, at the same time agreeing that no limit should be placed upon the two smallest classes, 27 and 30ft.; that existing yachts of the 30ft. and larger classes whose sections fell below the limit should give extra time according to the Larchmont formula or some other; that all yachts should be measured with crews on board, the average weight of crew being 150lbs., existing yachts being retained in their present classes. Incidentally, the R. C. Y. C. representative carried a deed of trust under which the owners of Canada proposed to establish the cup won by her from Vencedor as a permanent challenge cup for international competition. With the R. C. Y. C. were the Queen City, Rochester, Buffalo and Kingston clubs.

The Hamilton men, representing the Royal Hamilton and the Victoria Y. C., were, from their statements, in a very different position from that which it was supposed that they occupied at the Rochester meeting. It would appear that they are very strongly in favor of the restriction of the midship section according to the method proposed by Mr. Jarvis, and that they are in every way in favor of discouraging extreme types and encouraging a wholesome yacht. In evidence of this they went even further than the other party in proposing to restrict the coefficient of section in the 27 and 30ft. classes, naming a limit of 19 per cent. in the former and 15 per cent. in the latter. These figures were based on the two Hamilton boats, Hiawatha and Carull, both fin-keels, and the latter a Dyer boat of the extreme fin type, practically the same as Koko, whose lines have appeared in the FOREST AND STREAM. In addition to this, they proposed a minimum of 33⅓ per cent. for the larger classes and 30 per cent. for the 30ft. class. The amendment carried at Rochester by the Hamilton and Oswego delegates provided for a zigzag series of standard sections for each class, these standards being taken from existing boats of various types and ages in the Royal Hamilton or Royal Canadian yacht clubs. As it was practically necessary that the standards adopted by the L. Y. R. A. should also be adopted by the associations of the other lakes, the utter absurdity of the original amendment is plain on its face. The new proposal was more reasonable, with limits of 33⅓ per cent. and 30 per cent., but at the same time was inferior to the original proposition of 35 per cent. in the 32ft., 37ft., 42ft. and first classes.

In the matter of measurement of waterline, the Hamilton delegates opposed strenuously the proposal to measure with crew on board, and in the event of its passage were prepared to fight for a reduction of the limit to 1?5lbs. per man, instead of 150. These matters had already been the subject of dispute in the two clubs, the Royal Hamilton and the Victoria, the majority favoring them and binding the delegates rigidly to support them; the discussion in one club reached a point where it threatened to disrupt it, and one club had resolved to leave the Association in case its amendments were defeated. The position of the united delegates was that they would go no further under any circumstances than what they considered the compromise amendments offered by them.

The Oswego Y. C. had also held a meeting and instructed its delegate on two points: one being to introduce and support to the last a resolution that in future international races there should be no restriction whatever to the midship section except by mutual agreement; the other being the amendment to Section 10, by which professionals are freely allowed in all classes, except at the stick in the 32ft., 37ft. and 42ft. classes. So far as the limitation of section in all classes is concerned, the sentiment of the Oswego Y. C. seems to be in favor of no restrictions whatever on these points, the encouragement of the extreme fin-keel machine, and the employment of professionals both at the stick and about the deck, the club being in accord with Commodore Berriman, of Chicago. In order to secure the support of the Hamilton delegates for the resolution as to the unrestricted midship section in international races, the Oswego delegate pledged himself to vote for all of the proposals of the Hamilton club.

It is simply impossible to give even an outline of the discussion and action through the four hours' session of the Association; proposals of all kinds were brought forward, amended two or three times, and then voted down. The only motion which was carried unanimously was that of Sec. 12, calling for the establishment of a scheme of minimum scantling. The proposal to measure with crews aboard was voted down by the Hamilton and Oswego delegates, failing to obtain the necessary two-thirds vote, and the Oswego proposition as to international races came to an early end in the same way.

Com. Owain Martin, Queen City Y. C., offered several amendments in favor of limitations of scantling and the requirement of certain minimum weights of ballast in the smaller classes. Com. Martin stated in his remarks that the proxies given by the Queen City Y. C. delegates to the Rochester meeting only empowered the holder to oppose the restriction of section in the 27ft. class, and that the holder had exceeded his powers in voting on them against the restriction in the larger classes.

The situation soon resolved itself into a deadlock, the key being the Oswego delegate. He had fired his gun, the amendment calling for an unrestricted midship section in international races, with the aid of the Hamilton men; but it had missed fire, being voted down by a considerable majority. In return he was pledged to all of the points of his colleagues, and they held him to his pledge, thus preventing the other side from obtaining the two-thirds vote. A recess was taken for general lobbying, but apparently to no purpose, and it looked as though the meeting would adjourn with matters in such a state as would seriously impede the success of the general union on the Lakes. At about 6 o'clock an agreement was finally reached, that the coefficient should be 33⅓ per cent. in the 32ft. and higher classes, 19 per cent. in the 27ft., and 18 per cent. in the 30ft. The meeting then adjourned.

At 7:30 the Council of the Y. R. U. reconvened to complete its work by acting on the postponed amendments. It was resolved that Mr. W. P. Stephens be employed to draw up a scheme of scantling for all classes. The cup won by Canada was presented to the Union under conditions which we will give next week.

Canoeing.

Canoes for the Paddling Trophy.

KINGSTON, Ont., January.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* I am glad to see that Mr. Scott is not content to leave his motion regarding the dimensions of a paddling canoe to the tender mercies of the regatta committee, but has appealed to canoe men generally through your columns.

The object of the A. C. A. is to encourage the canoeist to learn all there is to know about canoeing, and if this object is to be attained his admission to the races at the meet must be made as easy as possible. Under present conditions those of us who do not possess a racing canoe, by which I mean a boat that is of no earthly use outside of a race, will hardly find it worth while to go into training if winning races is our aim. On one point, however, I do not entirely agree with Mr. Scott. Where the canoes used are serviceable boats it may be very interesting to paddlers to see which one will develop most speed under the same conditions. Builders have, under the existing rules, constructed their boats either for speed or safety, but in not more than two or three models have the two qualities been combined, although nothing more desirable can be imagined on a cruise than a canoe which will carry two men and a light outfit and still be propelled with a minimum of exertion. The general idea of a cruising canoe is that of a decked boat too slow to sail races in; but, in Canadian waters at least, most of the cruising is done in open canoes, so that a fast boat of large carrying capacity is what is most needed. Such a craft can be built at a cost well within the means of every canoeist.

I think an exception should be made in the case of the "club fours paddling" event, because a 16ft. canoe, even with a depth of 14in., is hardly suitable for four men to paddle in, and the same objections do not apply to this as to the other races. It is not necessary that the canoe for this event should be owned by an individual, while it is desirable that a club should possess a boat capable of standing a good sea when manned by more than two men.

It must be evident to everyone who has attended the meets that the number of entries for the paddling races is ridiculously small when compared with the number of men in camp who can paddle, and it can do no harm to try the experiment for two or three years of restricting the races to safe, serviceable canoes. It is the opinion of all the racing men and practical canoeists with whom I have spoken that this class of canoe cannot be built of less dimensions or weight than those proposed by Mr. Scott.

R. EASTON BURNS.

A. C. A. Membership.

APPLICATIONS for membership may be made to the purser of the division in which the applicant resides on blanks furnished by purser, the applicant becoming a member provided no objection be made within fourteen days after his name has been officially published in the FOREST AND STREAM.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Name.	*Residence.*	*Club.*
Arthur T. S. Clay	Boston	——

The FOREST AND STREAM *is put to press each week on Tuesday morning. Correspondence intended for publication should reach us at the latest by Monday, and as much earlier as practicable.*

Rifle Range and Gallery.

Police Revolver Shooting Notes.

ON Jan. 12 and 13 the picked men from the first and second platoons of the New York police force met at the school for revolver practice in the Eighth Regiment Armory in competition to decide the captaincies and a composition of the two teams for the first six months of 1897. Three strings of five shots each were fired, and in each platoon the man making the highest score was appointed team captain. Following are the scores:

FIRST TEAM—FIRST PLATOON.

Jan. 13.	Rank.	Precinct.	Total.
Henry J Ebermann	Ptl	11	214
John Leddy	Ptl	84	202
Henry Schryver	Rds	4	199
Wm H Ward	Ptl	29	198
Henry J Stennes	Ptl	12	197—1,010

FIRST TEAM—SECOND PLATOON.

Jan. 12.	Rank.	Precinct.	Total.
Milton Woodbridge	Rds	33	216
George Brown	Act Rds	C O	208
John Townsend	Sergt	24	197
J J McNally	Sergt	27	196
George H Eckhoff	Ptl	30	192—994

As a result of the competition, Patrolman Henry J. Ebermann was appointed Captain of the First Platoon team, and Roundsman Milton Woodbridge Captain of the Second Platoon team.

In view of the fact that Capt. Petty and his assistants are barred out, Roundsman Woodbridge, with the highest score of the competition, 216 out of a possible 225, is virtually champion of the department.

Patrolman Ebermann has challenged him to shoot for the championship, and the match will probably take place at the time of the Sportsmen's Exposition. Sergt. Townsend is also a crack shot, but has not recently been shooting up to his usual form.

It has been decided to give medals to all members of the police force who qualify as marksmen or sharpshooters. The marksman's medal will be given to those who qualify by scoring 65 out of a possible 75 at 15yds. (Creedmoor target, 4in. bull), and the sharpshooter's emblem to those making 70 out of a possible 75 at 20yds.

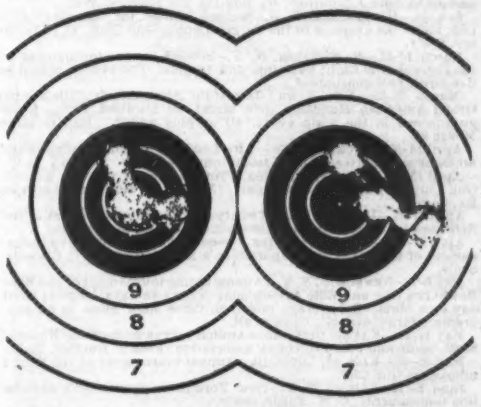
Hereafter all teams representing the department will be chosen from the lists of those qualifying as sharpshooters. All matches will be at the 20yds. range, 4in. Creedmoor target, and four consecutive strings of 5 shots each will be fired by each man making a score of 100, the individual highest possible. Only the regulation police revolver with a length of barrel not exceeding 4in. exclusive of cylinder and plain open sights will be permitted. The regulations also call for plain open sights and a trigger pull not less than 3lbs. The regulation cartridge will be used.

Accidental shots count in the score, and no excuses are accepted except in case of misfires. Shots touching lines count for highest value in scoring.

On Monday, Jan. 18, teams from the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth precincts shot a friendly match at the Armory.

Pocket Revolver Scores.

LAST week mention was made of some extremely good scores made by Capt. Petty at 10yds. with the new .38cal. police Colt, 4in. barrel and plain open sights. Through an oversight the targets which should have accompanied the note were omitted. We print them herewith without additional comment:



Cincinnati Rifle Association.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—The following scores were made by members of the Cincinnati Rifle Association to-day. Conditions: 200yds., off-hand, at the standard target, 7-ring black. The day was a perfect one for good scores, and as a result some top scores were made. Capt. Gindele made two more 10s, and Wellinger made a clean score of 85 and also a 91 to his credit. Strickmeier is coming to the front, and bids fair to be one of the cracks. Roberts has three scores for the gold medal to-day. Payne wins the gold badge.

Gindele.

9	9	8	9	7	9	10	10	10	10—91			10	9	10	6	10	9	9	8	10	9—90
10	8	8	10	6	8	8	10	9	10—87			10	7	7	10	7	10	10	10	9	1—87

Payne.

8	9	10	9	9	8	7	7	8	8—83			10	9	7	9	9	7	6	9	9	8—83
6	7	6	8	10	10	10	8	8	8—81			9	9	10	10	7	8	7	8	9	4—81

Wellinger.

8	8	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	10—89			10	10	9	10	9	10	9	9	9	6—91
10	8	7	10	9	10	10	9	6	9—88			10	9	9	9	7	7	8	9	8	7—83

Heidkamp.

8	8	7	8	6	10	10	6	6	8—78			9	9	7	6	7	8	7	8	6	7—74
5	8	8	6	7	8	10	8	9	7—77			10	6	4	6	8	10	5	8	6	7—69

Roberts.

8	10	8	7	8	10	9	8	6	10—84			7	10	7	8	9	10	9	8	9	10—84
5	9	9	8	9	7	7	9	8	10—81			7	7	5	9	10	8	7	10	7	9—79

Topf.

7	8	7	5	8	10	4	4	6	8—67			7	6	8	9	8	9	6	8	8	7—66
9	7	5	9	7	7	5	5	8	5—66			8	4	7	8	7	8	8	9	4	5—68

Drube.

10	10	8	6	5	8	8	8	8	7—78			9	7	9	6	8	9	9	8	9	9—83
7	8	9	5	9	7	6	6	10	10—77			8	6	9	8	8	8	7	9	6	9—73

Lux.

7	5	8	6	7	10	8	9	6	6—70			10	5	6	8	9	9	6	8	8	9—63
6	9	6	10	6	5	7	5	10	7—68			5	9	6	9	8	8	5	10	5	6—64

Strickmeier.

10	9	8	9	8	8	6	6	10	8—28			9	8	8	7	9	9	8	9	7	7—81
8	10	9	9	8	6	6	9	4	10—79			10	10	7	8	5	5	5	10	8	7—75

Columbia Rifle Club.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The opening shoot of the Columbia Club was held yesterday at Shell Mound, and much enthusiasm existed. The annual meeting for election of officers, adoption of programme, etc., was held on the 8th inst. Dr. L. O. Rodgers was re-elected President; M. J. White, Vice-President; F. O. Young, Secretary (re?lected); E. Hovey, Assistant Secretary; A. B. Dorrell, First Shooting Master, and J. E. Gorman, Second Shooting Master. The programme is a long and varied one. Medals are offered for target rifle, military rifle, .22cal. rifle, pistol and revolver. The medals are all made of gold and vary in value from $15 to $100. In addition, cash premiums from $5 to $25 are given on all targets to second, third and fourth men at the end of the year. Ladies are hereafter to be admitted to full membership. The club is developing some fine shots, and at all-round shooting would like to shoot any club in the United States. A resolution was adopted at the annual meeting extending the thanks of the club to the FOREST AND STREAM for publishing our scores. Scores of to-day's shoot:

Rifle, 500yds., class medals, for members only, 10 shots: Champion class—F. O. Young 94, D. W. McLaughlin 89, F. E. Mason 80, A. H. Pape 86, S. Ingalls 101.

First class—S. Jacobson 62, O. Bremer 74, H. Hellberg 99, A. Gehret 109, J. E. Klein 147, A. B. Dorrell 150.

Second class—J. E. Gorman 66, F. H. Bushnell 77, M. J. White 100, G. M. Barley 114.

Third class—H. J. Wicker 64, A. Hintemann 111, C. F. Waltham 149, W. Unfred 170, G. Manuel 178.

Rifle, re-entry, all-comers' matches, Bushnell medal, 3-shot scores, best ten scores to win, cash prizes: A. H. Pape 9, 11, F. O. Young 15, H. J. Wicker 20

Glindemann military medal, 10-shot scores, best ten scores to win, cash prizes, military count: E. Hovey 46, F. H. Bushnell 46, F. O. Young 45, C. F. Waltham 4?, L. Barrere 42

Young rifle record medal. 10-shot scores, best single score to win: A. H. Pape 57, A. Gehret 65, F. E. Mason 74.

Pistol. 50yds., class medals for members, 10 shots: Champion Class—E. Hovey 39, A. B. Dorrell 42, F. O. Young 50, E. J. Gorman 50, A. H. Pape 56, C. M. Daiss 66.

First class—D. W. McLaughlin 74, Capt. J. E. Klein 78, E. Jacobson 84, M. J. White 84, F. E. Mason 85, A. Gehret 91.

Second class—G. M. Barley 59, O. Bremer 98, F. H. Bushnell 97.

Third class—A. Hinteman 83, H. W. Forest 132, H. J. Wicker 140, J. R. D. Gruff 151, W. Unfred 169.

Re-entry, all-comers' matches, Blanding medal, 3-shot scores, best 10 scores to win, cash prizes: J. E. Gorman 9, F. O. Young 12, 12, F. H. Bushnell 11, A. B. Dorrell 26.

Carr revolver medal, any revolver, 6 shots, best 10 scores to win, cash prizes—C. Roberts 56.

Diamond pistol record medal, 10 shots, best single score to win—F. O. Young 39, E. J. Gorman 43, C. M. Daiss 46, A. H. Pape 47.

Roos .22-caliber rifle medal, 50yds, 5-shot scores, best 10 scores to win, cash prizes distributed on flags (shots in the 1in. center)—Mrs. L. J. Crane 16, Mrs. C. F. Waltham 16, Mrs. M. J. White 18, S. Ingalls 12, 12.

ROSSEL.

Rifles and Pistols at the Exposition.

A NEW feature will be introduced this year at the Sportsmen's Exposition in the shape of contests for rifles and pistols. The plan of action will be decided this week, meetings having been called as follows: Committee on pistol contests, Thursday, 3 P. M.; committee on rifle contests, Friday, 3 P. M. The meetings will be held in the Sportsmen's Association's new quarters, 377 Broadway, corner Broadway and White street, tenth floor.

Trap-Shooting.

FIXTURES.

Jan. 20-21.—INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Tournament of the Limited Gun Club. Sparrows. Royal Robinson, Sec'y.

!!Jan. 21.—BRANCHPORT, N. J.—Elkwood Park inaugural shoot.

Jan. 22.—YONKERS, N. Y.—Tournament of the Harriott Gun Club. Live birds and targets.

Jan. 23.—HACKENSACK, N. J.—Shoot for the E. C. cup. C. O. Gardner, Sec'y.

Jan. 23.—RUTHERFORD, N. J.—Invitation handicap sweepstake, 20 live birds, $15 entrance, birds included. Shoot will be held under the auspices of the Boiling Springs Gun Club.

Jan. 25-29.—SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Second Texas Midwinter tournament. Targets and magautraps. $2,000 added. Under the management of J. M. George, Albert Steves and O. C. Guessaz, at San Pedro Springs grounds. Open to the world.

Jan. 29.—YONKERS, N. Y.—Tournament of the Harriott Gun Club. Live birds and targets.

Feb. 8-20.—HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—The Arkansaw Traveler's first grand annual live-bird tournament; $10,000 in purses and added moneys. Souvenir programmes ready Jan. 1. Address all communications to John J. Sumpter, Jr., Box 111, Hot Springs, Ark.

Feb. 10.—HACKENSACK, N. J.—Second contest for the *Recreation* cup, under the auspices of the Bergen County Gun Club. C. O. Gardner, Sec'y.

March 13-17.—BAYCHESTER, N. Y.—Second annual tournament of the Cobweb Gun Club; live birds and targets. Cobweb handicap at live birds, $500 guaranteed.

March 23-25.—NEW YORK.—Interstate Association's fifth annual Grand American Handicap (live birds), at Elkwood Park. $1,000 guaranteed in the main event, all surplus added. Entries close March 20

April 14-16.—ATCHISON, Kan.—Airy Lou Hart's third manufacturers' amateur and fourteenth open-to-all tournament.

April 15-17.—SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Tournament of the San Antonio Gun Club. Open to amateurs only. Willard T. Simpson, Chairman Ex. Com.

April 20-23.—LINCOLN, Neb.—Twenty-first annual tournament of the Nebraska State Sportsmen's Association. Added money later.

April 21-23.—SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Second annual meeting and tournament of the Texas State Sportsmen's Association. O. C. Guessaz, Sec'y.

May 5-7.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Annual spring tournament of the West Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association. First two days, targets; third day, live birds. $50 average money to three high guns in all programme target events. Open to all.

May 17-22.—KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Annual tournament of the Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association. Fred T. Durrant, Sec'y.

May 26-29.—EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill.—Annual tournament of the King's Smokeless Gun Club.

June 8-11.—AUBURN, N. Y.—New York State Sportsmen's Association tournament. C. W. Tuttle, Sec'y.

June 16-17.—FARGO, N. D.—Third annual tournament of the North Dakota Sportsmen's Association. Targets. W. W. Smith, Sec'y.

June (third week).—CLEVELAND, O.—Fourth annual tournament of the Chamberlin Cartridge and Target Company.

DRIVERS AND TWISTERS.

It is by no means unusual for a shooter to protest some decision of the referee. Two cases came to our notice quite recently: One occurred at Detroit, Mich., on Jan. 6, in the Renick-Corbett match, reported in our issue of Jan. 16; the other was in the Winston-Mosher match at Yardville, N. J., on Jan. 16, when Winston protested against the scoring of a dead bird to Mosher, as mentioned in our report of that match given elsewhere in these columns. What strikes us as peculiar is that protests should be lodged when there is no tribunal before which such cases can be brought. The American Shooting Association, the organization under whose rules most of the matches in this country are shot, is dead. It would be quite feasible for the Sportsmen's Association to appoint a committee to criticise and decide protests made in matches shot under the set of rules it proposes to issue; but until there is some such tribunal it would be well for shooters to remember that the referee's decision "shall be final." At present, if the referee gives a decision any of you may think improper and not warranted by the facts, the only satisfaction you can enjoy is to tell him what you think of the decision in language couched only in terms formulated by books on etiquette. What the referee says, goes! See?

We regret that the programme for the Audubon Gun Club's first annual midwinter tournament at Buffalo, N. Y., reached us too late for any notice of it to be of benefit to the club. We regret this fact more particularly since the club has been kind enough to give FOREST AND STREAM a free advertisement in its programme, thus showing that it recognizes the good FOREST AND STREAM has done for it in the past. The tournament is open to all, but the club has also arranged a programme of five events each day open only to those who average 75 per cent. and under. The Rose system will be used, but the club reserves the right to change back to the "old system" whenever it may deem it advisable to do so. This applies only to target events. On the last day, in the live-bird events, the "old system" will prevail, but we presume the "droppers" will be watched.

On our way to Brunswick, Me., last Tuesday (Jan. 12) we met O. R. Dickey at Boston, Mass. Dickey was looking just as well as ever, and inquired a good deal about the new grounds at Elkwood Park. The winner of last year's Grand American Handicap says that he will be on hand when time is called to start the Grand American Handicap of 1897. The Boston shooters display quite an interest in live-bird shooting considering that the laws of the State forbid the trapping of live birds. We also had a talk with Capt. Wadsworth, of the Boston Shooting Association, and it is more than probable that Capt. Wadsworth, Dickey and two or three friends will visit Elkwood Park the latter part of February for the purpose of looking over the grounds and doing a little live-bird shooting.

The Louis C. Kistner Gun Club was organized Jan. 12 with the following members: August Kistner, President; George Froeligh, Vice-President; Louis C. Kistner, Secretary and Treasurer; Conrad Kistner, Trap Manager; George F. Back, Score Keeper; Samuel Winternitz, Wm. L. Rube, Albert Rose, George Young, Dr. Smith, Adam Young, John W. Buchta, Wm. Penn, Chester B. Lewis, C. Schlunis, Chas. Winternitz, Dr. George McAby, Dr. W. Roberts. The club will hold weekly live pigeon shoots at their grounds, Kistner's Locust Grove.

We regret to state that Eddie Hill, of Trenton, N. J., is dead. Our informant, Charlie Zwirlein, does not mention in his note to us the cause of his death, nor the date. Eddie was one of the best shots in New Jersey, and was but very little short of being in the front rank. It was always a pleasure to see him shoot a match; his quiet, gentlemanlike behavior being in marked contrast to that so often displayed by others.

!!Shooters in the vicinity of New York should not forget that the Elkwood Park's inaugural shoot takes place on Thursday next, Jan. 21. Messrs. Daly & Chanfrau, managers of the grounds, have arranged a programme to suit the occasion. A better opportunity of seeing the grounds and viewing the workings of all three sets of traps could not be offered. Bad weather would be but a slight bar to thorough enjoyment of the day's sport, still it is to be hoped that the day will be fine.

The testimonial shoot to Neaf Apgar gotten up by the Boiling Springs Gun Club, of Rutherford, N. J., on Jan. 16, was a pleasing success to its promoters. It is no easy matter to get thirty-nine shooters together nowadays, unless solid cash inducements are held out to them. Yet that number put in an appearance and shot along merrily, simply for the purpose of showing Neaf that they appreciated his labors in the past for the benefit of trap shooting

On Jan. 9 Hawkins and Hood Waters shot a race with Gent and Jones on the grounds of the Baltimore, Md., Shooting Association, of which all four shooters are members. The conditions as originally decided upon were: 25 live birds per man, losing team to pay for the birds and a wine supper. At the end of the 20th round, however, Gent and Johnson withdrew, being hopelessly out of the race. The scores for the 20 birds were: Hood Waters 19, Hawkins 19—38; Gent 12, Jones 16—28.

The Interstate Association's offer to hold a tournament at Lewiston, Me., during the coming summer has awakened the enthusiasm of the members of the local club. While at Brunswick, Me., during the past week, we had the pleasure of meeting G. R. Hunnewell, one of the moving spirits in matters of sport in that city. Mr. Hunnewell told us that he and the other members of the club would make that shoot the banner one on the Interstate circuit for 1837.

Lee Helgans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., did some good shooting at Dexter Park, L. I., on Jan. 13. The occasion was the monthly shoot of the Parkway Rod and Gun Club. Helgans, Tom Short and James Bennett had tied for the club badge with 7 straight. On the shoot-off miss-and-out Bennett retired after losing his third bird. Short and Helgans kept scoring bird after bird until Short lost his 14th bird, having run 20 straight; Helgans scored his bird, making it 21 straight for him.

The shooting committee of the Oritani Field Club, Hackensack, N. J., has organized for 1897 as follows: George Ricardo, Jr., captain; John R. Banta, secretary and treasurer; Robert B. Smith, president, chairman. Following are the fixtures: Regular club shoot, every Saturday; Oritani cup handicap, once a month; Oritani badge handicap, twice a month.

In New York city the tide of business is steadily flowing up-town. The W. Fred Quimby Company has now gotten in the stream and has floated up to 310 Broadway, one door below the W. R. A. Company. The firm will occupy one-half of the large store now bearing the name of "Conroy's," and will have ample room for its display of Smith guns and Hunter bicycles.

The Baker Gun Company, of Batavia, N. Y., will have two good representatives on the road this year. Their names are C. A. Damon and John Carraher. Charlie Damon will be well remembered in Western cities as the popular representative of the Burgess Gun Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.

At the regular annual meeting of the Greenville Gun Club, of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Border League, held on Tuesday, Jan 5, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. A. Miller; Vice President, Mr. King; Secretary, J. M. Reed; Assistant Secretary, Wm. F. Krighler; Treasurer, Ernest Whitmer; Directors, C. B. Shrom and J. A. McNary.

Mr. Haywood, representative of the Haywood-Spalding sporting goods house, Denver, Col., was one of the spectators at the Winston-Mosher match on Saturday, Jan. 16, at Yardville. On his way back, and while leaving the train at Jersey City, he was "touched" for his pocketbook, which contained the nice little roll of $98 in bills.

In our last issue we announced that the Auburn (N. Y.) Gun Club claimed the dates of June 8-11 for the annual shoot of the New York State Association. Auburn promises some good things, and there is no question but what all those good things will materialize under the guiding hands of Messrs. C. W. Tuttle, Geo. Corning, Jr., etc.

The migration of shooters to San Antonio, Tex., began last week. Ferd. Van Dyke, Rolla Heikes and O. R. Dickey have started for the Midwinter tournament, taking in the Limited Gun Club's sparrow shoot at Indianapolis. The trio will probably be heard from when the Hot Springs tournament starts on Feb. 8.

The South Side Gun Club, of Newark, N. J., elected the following governing committee at a recent meeting: L. Thomas, W. R. Hobart, I. H. Terrill, Asa Whitehead and J. H. Dawson. Mr. Thomas is president of the club, W. R. Hobart secretary-treasurer, and I. H. Terrill manager.

The West End Club, of Richmond, Va., will probably accept the offer of the Interstate Association for a tournament in that city. The schedule of dates for the Interstate circuit is not yet completed, but will be given to the public as soon as possible to avoid all clashing of dates.

Jim Elliott is certainly shooting live birds in great form. He did not have much margin to play on when he met J. D. Gay, of Pine Grove, Ky., on Saturday last, Jan. 16. Scores of 96 to 96 are good ones, no matter what class of birds were trapped. Elliott stood at 31yds., Gay at 29yds.

Manager Shaner, of the Interstate Association, writes us as follows: "In response to numerous inquiries for information relating to the Grand American Handicap tournament of 1897, I desire to state to the readers of FOREST AND STREAM that programmes containing detailed information will be ready for distribution on Feb. 10.

The first four entries for the Grand American Handicap are: No. 1, Old Hoss; No. 2, Sandy McPherson; No. 3, W. S. King; No. 4, J. G. Messner. All the above are from Pittsburg, and it is safe to say that the Smoky City will be represented by at least as many more shooters when the event itself is shot off.

The Harriot Gun Club, of Yonkers, N. Y., will hold shoots on its grounds on Jan. 22 and Jan. 29. Both live birds and targets will be trapped. The club's grounds are at Oak Hill Park. The secretary of the club is G. Banyer, and further information can be obtained from that gentleman.

On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Rolla Heikes and J. L. 147 Winston shot a friendly race at targets on the grounds of the Climax Gun Club at Fanwood, N. J. The conditions were: 100 targets, expert rules, one man up. Scores were: Heikes 81, Winston 79.

The Garden City Gun Club, of Chicago, has elected officers as follows: President, W. S. Cutler; Treasurer, Henry Levi; Secretary, R. W. Rixford; Captain, J. A. Ruble; Directors, F. E. Adams, J. C. Murphy and George Groll.

The King's Smokeless Gun Club will give their second annual tournament at East St. Louis, Ill., on May 26, 27, 28 and 29, the week following the Missouri State Game and Fish Protective Association, of Kansas City. W. Benckman, Secretary.

The following officers have been elected for the year 1897 by the Rockaway Point Rod and Gun Club: President, Joseph A. Bourke; Vice-President, Com. Edw. Spott; Secretary, J. H. W. Fleming; Treasurer, Edw. F. Bourke.

Justus von Lengerke is getting a little practice preliminary to entering for the Grand American Handicap. He shot well in the miss-and-outs at Zwirlein's after the Winston-Mosher match, scoring 17 out of 19 on good fast birds.

The invitation handicap live-bird race at the Boiling Springs Gun Club's grounds on Jan. 23 (Saturday next) promises to be a popular event. Entries must be made to Gus Greiff, at 8 Murray street, not later than Thursday, Jan. 21.

George Mosher made a good race of it with Winston for the Du Pont trophy. His score of 45 out of the last 50 looks very well on paper, but was even better than it looks, judging from what one hears as to the birds George drew.

King's Smokeless will be well represented at San Antonio. Milti Lindsley, Wanda, Tom Keller, Jack Parker and John H. Mackie will all be there when the time comes for the first event to be started.

The West Chester Gun Club will give an all day live-bird shoot on Thursday, Jan. 21, at the club grounds, West Chester, Pa. Shoot will commence at 10 A. M. F. H. Eachus, Secretary.

The Cleveland Target Company's advertisement in this week's issue tells another tale: Magautraps will be used at the New York State shoot at Auburn next June.

JAN. 19. EDWARD BANKS.

Oritana Field Club.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 9.—The regular shoot of the Oritana Field Club was held here to-day. Event No. 1 was at 15 known and 15 unknown angles, Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were at unknown angles, and No. 5 was at 5 pairs, unknown traps and angles. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Targets:	*30*	*10*	*15*	*10*	*10*	Targets:	*30*	*10*	*15*	*10*	*10*
Ricardo	17	7	11	..	..	Belden	16	6	9	1	..
Blauvelt	17	7	11	7	4	Raymond	20	6	10	3	6
Conklin	19	..	..	..	1	Anderson	..	4	6	..	..

ROB ROY.

Le Roy Gun Club.

LE ROY, Pa., Jan 11.—The Le Roy Gun Club was organized here to-day, with the following officers and members:

Robt. B. Holcomb, President; James Holcomb, Vice-President; Samuel D. Loyd, Secretary; Anson B. Carney, Treasurer; Clarival H. Holcomb, Chas. Whipple, Andrew Percival, Martin Morse, Chas. Dodge, Clarence Selleck, L. W. Quick, Chas. Walbourn, S. W. Harris, B. F. Smith, Rolley Holcomb, Artie Kelley, Scott Fellows.

We owe our existence as a gun club to B. F. Smith, who has worked for quite a while to get a club together. He has been visiting here for the past three months, and has done considerable practicing at the traps.

Most of us have never shot over traps before, and some never saw them. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6
Targets:	*10*	*10*	*15*	*10*	*10*	*25*	Targets:	*10*	*10*	*15*	*10*	*10*	*25*
R E Holcomb	6	5	9	6	9	16	A Kelly	6	5	4	6	9	16
S D Loyd	3	4	7	5	6	12	J Holcomb	4	5	11	8	7	15
C H Holcomb	5	6	8	6	7	14	A Carney	..	..	7	4	5	..
Rol Holcomb	5	6	9	5	6	17	M Morse	..	..	8	..	..	..
S Fellows	..	..	..	4	3	..	C Walburn	..	..	5	..	..	..
A Percival	4	3	8	5	7	..	C Selleck	..	..	8	..	..	..
C Dodge	4	6	9	6	8	13	F Baxter	6	7	12	..	9	..
L Quick	7	6	9	7	9	17	B F Smith	7	8	14	9	10	23

Team race, thirty targets per man:

Quick 18, R. E. Holcomb 19, Dodge 20, C. H. Holcomb 20, B. F. Smith 27; total 104.

Kelly 24, Rol. Holcomb 19, J. Holcomb 16, A. Percival 17, Baxter 25; total, 101.

Match, fifty targets, unknown angles, A. S. A. rules, Smith to score 44:

Smith .... 1111111111111100111111110 - 22
1111111110111111111011111—23 - 45

Jan. 14.—B. F. Smith shot a match against birds to-day, he to score 44 out of 50 for a bet of $25. The conditions were, 50 birds from two King traps, set 10yds. apart, unknown traps, 30yds. rise. Smith won his match by one bird. The score:

Smith .... 2202022222222222222222222—23
1222222222222222222202202—22 - 45

S. D. LOYD, Sec'y.

West Newburgh Gun and Rifle Association.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 7.—We have started 1897 with weekly contests for two cash prizes, each prize to be won three times. To-day was the first contest, J. S. Taylor winning first and Dickson and Wood tieing for second. Another prize was also shot for at the same time. This was one of Laflin & Rand's silver kegs of W-A powder. Taylor won this, but as he won one of these trophies at our fall tournament in 1896, he kindly returned this prize to the club, and the same will be shot for on Jan. 14. The handicaps were awarded by Capt. J. A. Wood and gave general satisfaction. Scores were:

J S Taylor (4).11110110111101110111011011111101111111111111111—43
0111 — 3—46
Capt Wood (8).10101110111101111011101111111111111100110111011—40
11011100 — 5—45
A Dickson (14)11001010011111011100110011111011110101110111111—36
10011101011011 — 9—45
A Leicht (12)..11100110101011101010110111011101010111011111000—33
110101111011 — 9—42
Stanbrough(6)11110101110111111110110111010000000110111111101—34
011000 — 2—36
J Rhodes (8)..00111111011101111110001110001110111000010110101—32
11100010 — 4—36
Scott.........01010010100110001111001010010101111101100110000000—24
1111111110101111 —11—35
Jova (16)......01111001110001111101100011100001110010101100000011—26
0101101111001011 —10—36
*DrMitch'll(10)1111111110111011100010001101100101101100111111111—35
* Did not shoot handicap. D. BROWN.

Greenville Gun Club.

GREENVILLE, Pa., Jan. 1.—The New Year's Day shoot of the Greenville Gun Club was one of the most successful in the club's history. The scores:

Events:	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*	*14*	*15*
Targets:	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15
Keck	5	7	6	10	6	9	4	9	9	..	..	5	..	..	3
Hamor	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Speir	5	5	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	10
Brown	6	6	4	2	6	..	2	7	..	8	6	..	..	..	6
Reed	3	8	2	4	..	..	8	..	..	4	5	..	8	..	6
Chase	6	7	7	4	..	4	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	..	9
Com	8	8	7	..	6	8	6	6	8	7	5	..	6	5	9
Russell	1	8	7	4	8	8	4	5	8	8	7	..	..	..	11
Taylor	..	..	..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Miller	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Harrington	..	..	..	..	4	4	5	8	..	..	7	..	..	..	9
Whitmer	..	..	..	..	8	6	8	..	7	8	9	..	8	..	11
Henlein	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	6	6	3	6	..	..	..	..
Grauel	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	10	8	..	7	..	6	8	12
McNary	..	..	..	..	..	9	7	6	..	7	..	8	..	7	9
McMurray	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	5	6	7
Keag	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	12
Winans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..
McDowell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Ellsworth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	3
Templeton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5
Blackman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8
Ash	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	6

No. 15 was the club shoot for prize cup. J. M. REED, Sec'y.

Charley Grimm on Championships.

CLEAR LAKE, Ia., Jan. 16.—*Editor Forest and Stream:* Your trap editor evidently thinks there is danger of trouble in regard to championships at live birds. Now I don't see how there can be any, nor why there should be any. He also says there is only one champion target shot in the United States, and that is true; all intelligent people here in the West concede this. The Schmelzer trophy, or the Kansas City medal or trophy, as you choose to call it (and, by the way, the Kansas City medals are quite numerous), I understand represents the championship of America at reversed pull on targets; that is the way I read it somewhere, and that is the style that it is shot at.

Now then, for live birds we have the cast iron medal that Jim Elliott, Jack Brewer, Dr. Carver, myself and others helped to pay for, and pledged ourselves that it should hereafter represent the championship of the United States, and thus settle all disputes; for it was then and there that several claimed the championship of America, and also of the world; and the shooters put it up to settle this. I don't see how they can claim anything else for it now.

Then there is the Du Pont trophy, representing the championship of America with Du Pont powder, which is proper. Also the Kansas City *Star's* medal; I don't know just what it does represent, but it might be called the Star medal, or the Championship of the Stars. Your editor might think it all right to shoot for the two medals, not knowing the circumstances, but under the existing circumstances, as he will find them if he looks the matter up, I don't think he wants a new medal recognized every year or at every shooting match; too much like cutting their heads off with a hatchet. This would be pulling the live-bird championship into the quicksands deeper, would it not?

C. M. GRIMM.

Joplin Gun Club.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 10.—Below are the scores made on live birds to-day. All our shooters are amateurs on live birds, hence the comparatively low scores. The birds were a good lot, there being very few sitters among the lot. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	Events:	1	2	3	4	5
Birds:	*10*	*25*	*10*	..	..	Birds:	*10*	*25*	*10*	..	..
Van	10	23	9	5	4	Cox	10	20	8	4	1
Best	6	21	..	0	..	Webster	6	17	7	2	..
Bryant	8	21	7	5	1	Horn	7	20	9	0	..
Sumner	5	20	10	5	4	Freeman	..	15	..	..	..
Morgan	9	20	7	5	5	Wetheral	..	..	..	0	..
Sergeant	9	23	10	1	2						

Nos. 4 and 5 were miss-and-outs. W. G.

The South Side Gun Club,

Of Newark, N. J., has made an innovation. Hereafter the price of targets will be one cent each, and the governing committee hope that the increased attendance will prove the truth of the saying, "Large sales and small profits." Few clubs have better facilities for shooting than the South Side, either in convenience of access or promptness in service. So come along, boys, buy 100 empires for $1 and help the club to prove that a 50 per cent. reduction these hard times is a good thing for all.

W. R. HOBART, Sec'y.

IN NEW JERSEY.

AT ELKWOOD PARK.

Jan. 9.—Noel E. Money, of the American E. C. Powder Co.; his brother-in-law, Mr. Kennard; Capt. Haywood, of Denver; Capt. Cranmer; J. L. 147 Winston, of the Austin Cartridge Co., and H. S. Welles, of Spaldings, had a pleasant afternoon's sport at the Elkwood Park traps to-day. Sweeps were shot at both pigeons and blackbirds, and as the scores given below show, the number of blackbirds that escaped from the shooters was rather more than a fair average. Sweeps at pigeons resulted as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Winston	2222—4	222222—6	2020202022—6
Welles	2222—4	222222—6	2022020222—7
Haywood	1220—3	112210—5	1222220021—8
Cranmer	10 —1	1220 —3	2112221200—8
Money	...	......	2222222222—10
Kennard	...	......	0002221002—5

Sweeps at live blackbirds were shot as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Winston	0	0022022200—5	2222002022—7	20	22
Haywood	2112	2211212101—9	2222121111—10	22	10
Cranmer	0	....	....	0	0
Money	2120	1001121011—8	....	..	..
Kennard	0	200000w	....	..	..
*Winston	0	....	....	..	..
*Cranmer	10	....	....	10	21
*Kennard	1220	....	....	..	..
Welles	....	....	0212011200—6	..	..

* Re-entries.

Jan. 16.—Nineteen events were shot off this afternoon at Elkwood Park. No. 1 was a 10-bird event, Patten and Toland being the only ones to shoot out their scores. Nos. 2 and 3 were 5-bird events; the tie in No. 3 was shot off, Toland and Ellison dividing at the end of the first round of the ties. The tie in No. 18 was shot off in the next event, Hoey winning at the end of the second round. Scores were:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Patten	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	4	4	7	2	8	1	3
Hoey	3	4	4	5	1	1	1	2	5	7	7	1	1	3	7	1	7	3	2
Toland	9	3	4	3	2	1	1	2	6	8	6	3	3	2	3	3	8	3	3
Daly	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	1	1	5	2	1	..	..
Ellison	1	4	4	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	4	3	4	4	3	2	6	3	1

147 VERSUS MOSHER.

Jan. 16.—The match between John L. 147 Winston and Geo. A. Mosher, of Syracuse, N. Y., representative of the Syracuse Arms Company, manufacturers of the Hollenbeck gun, took place to-day at Yardville, N. J. The contest, as every shooter knows, was for the possession of the Du Pont trophy, won by Winston from George Roll, of Chicago, last December on John Watson's grounds. It will be remembered that there was some slight disregard of the conditions governing the challenges for this trophy when the Mosher challenge was made public, the irregularity having been quite unintentional on the part of either Winston or the challenger. This deviation from the rules, which prescribe that each challenger shall notify E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of his intentions, was passed over by the company in its anxiety to throw the competition for the cup "wide open," and to do away with any suspicion of an intention of making the challenges for the trophy a sort of "close corporation" business. No further mistakes or irregularities are possible now. Mr. H. P. Collins, the company's representative from Baltimore, Md., made an announcement to-day that no challenges would be recognized except when made in the regular way; that is, by depositing a forfeit, and notifying the company or its representative in due form. No challenge would be recognized if made upon the grounds after a match for the trophy, unless the challenger himself was present. (The above is as the matter was reported to us by our representative.)

For to day's match Charlie Zwirlein had provided 250 all-blue birds, small in size and clean as to wings and tails. There was absolutely no wind to help the birds at all, but still some of them left the traps with a rush that caused several ciphers to be registered on the score sheets. Mr. H. P. Collins acted as referee on behalf of the company.

It was generally supposed that Mosher would be an easy victim for his antagonist, but the result shows that when he once struck his gait he pounded out 45 out of his last 50; and that too when he was hopelessly in the rear. The luck of the birds decidedly favored Winston; 147 himself is authority for that statement. As a matter of fact both men had 58 birds that showed an outgoing tendency, but Mosher had ten twisters as against seven that fell to Winston. Dividing the best birds into "fast," "very fast" and "screamers," the score sheet handed to us tells the following tale: Winston, 12 fast, 10 very fast and 1 screamer; Mosher, 12 fast, 16 very fast and 2 screamers. Winston's total of 87 might have been slightly increased had not his affection for the figure 7 mastered the accuracy of his aim. Mosher's 85 was a good score under the circumstances, especially when his disheartening start is taken into consideration. Double figure runs were: Winston, 16, 16, 15, 11 and 10; Mosher, 17 and 14.

An incident of the match was a protest of the referee's decision on one of Mosher's birds by Winston. The decision in question was the allowance of another bird to Mosher under the following circumstances: Mosher had shot both barrels at a bird, and had apparently (so far as the spectators could judge) not damaged it at all seriously. The bird was fast making its way over the 6ft. fence when a bushwhacker let drive at it, knocking it endways and causing the bird to fall within the fence boundary. Under these circumstances, and well within his rights as laid down by the A. S. A. rules, Referee Collins decided that Mosher should shoot at another bird; Mosher stepped to the score and killed his bird. Winston protested the referee's decision. What good such a protest would do we are at a loss to suggest. "The referee's decision is final."

The match was shot in good time, commencing at 12:45 and closing at 2:41; 1 hour and 56 minutes. The times for each fifty birds were: 25 minutes, 30 minutes, 29 minutes and 32 minutes. The traps were sprung for each shooter as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Total.
147	17	22	24	20	17	100
Mosher	24	26	15	22	13	100
	41	48	39	42	30	200

A curious feature of the above figures is the fact that Mosher had No. 5 trap only four times out of his last fifty-five birds. The absence of any wind to help the birds made the luck of the traps much less than it is when a strong wind prevails. The score in detail follows:

Trap score type—Copyright, 1897, by Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

5 3 5 5 1 3 2 2 3 1 1 3 2 2 5 4 2 4 5 1 2 4 3 4 1
↶←↘↘↗↖↖↶↘↗↗↓↙→↙↗↙↗↖↔↷↙↗↖
147..............0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—23

4 3 4 4 2 2 3 1 4 4 3 1 1 5 3 2 1 2 4 3 4 1 3 5 3
↗↲↗↗↖←↕T→↑↙↗↗↖T↗↙↕↖↷↗↗↗↗
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2—23

2 2 2 3 2 4 2 3 3 5 5 1 4 4 1 5 3 1 1 5 2 3 5 2 5
↗T↗↗↗↙↗↗↗↖↖↙↶↗↪→↩↙↗↗↗↗↶↖↘
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—22

3 4 2 4 1 3 5 3 3 1 4 5 4 3 2 2 5 4 2 3 4 3 2 3 1
↘↪↖↑↙↗↔↗↙↗←↗↗↗↕↶↗↗↶↗↗↙↗↙
2 2 0 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2 • 2 2 2 0 0 2 2—19—87

5 3 2 1 1 2 1 5 2 3 5 4 3 1 1 4 2 5 1 5 2 1 4 4 2
↓→↕↗↗↗↗↘↘↗↶↷↶↗↙↙↖H↶↗↖↘→T↗
Geo A Mosher.1 2 0 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 • • 1 2 2 2 2 1 0 2 2 2 2 0—20

4 1 3 5 5 4 5 1 1 3 4 2 2 2 4 3 1 2 4 5 4 1 1 2 1
↙↖↑↗↶↗↗↪↗↖↶↖↗↖↕↙↗↗↕↷↖→↗↗↪
2 2 2 • 2 2 2 2 2 1 0 1 • 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 • 2—20

1 2 5 4 2 3 3 2 4 3 5 2 3 1 4 1 1 3 5 4 2 4 5 2 3
↗→↪↖↗↕↑↖↗H←↗H↶↗→↶↪↕↗↗↙↗↗↙
• 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2—23

2 4 4 1 2 2 3 1 1 4 1 3 4 4 1 3 2 2 2 2 4 2 4 2 1
↗↪→↖↶↷↷↗↗↓↷↗↗↗↘↕↗↙↙↗↗↙↗↗↕
0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 0 2 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 0—22—85

Other sweeps were shot as below, each being a miss-and-out; re-entry allowed in first round:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
J von Lengerke	120	1221220	21222221
T W Morfey	220	0	2220
Weidman	0	1220	22122220
Dubell	222	....	....
Harrison	220	....	....
Weidman (re-entry)	20	....	....
Morfey (re-entry)	...	12222222	....
Zwirlein	...	22222121	22220
Winston	...	2222220	....
G E W	...	10	....

THE APGAR TESTIMONIAL SHOOT.

Jan. 16.—The Apgar testimonial shoot, gotten up by the Boiling Springs Gun Club, of Rutherford, N. J., was a thorough success, notwithstanding the fact that the weather was damp and unpleasant. The attendance was good, thirty-nine shooters taking part in the various events shot off during the afternoon. It is a hard matter to get any shooters in New Jersey to put in an appearance at the traps any time before noon; hence, although the shoot was announced to commence at 10 A. M., it was well on to 1 P. M. before there was a full squad on hand. From that time until it was too dark to see a target flying over the meadows there was some rapid work at the traps. Almost 4,000 targets were thrown before the word to quit was given.

Among those who came to pay their respects to Neaf were: Dr. Mason, H. P. Dain and J. B. Halsted, from Peekskill, N. Y.; Noel E. Money, of the American E. C. Powder Co.; Ed Taylor, of the Laflin & Rand (W-A) Powder Co.; Colin R. Wise and a strong delegation from Passaic, N. J., including Capt. Hall, C. F. Lenone, Bowes, Coman, etc.; Frank Butler, from Nutley, N. J., with regrets from Miss Annie Oakley at her inability to be present; Eddie Collins, G. H. Piercy, A. R. Strader and L. Piercy, from the Endeavor Gun Club; J. S. S. Remsen, from Brooklyn, N. Y.; Warren Smith, of the Maplewoods, and a goodly number of the home club.

Scores ruled high, but W. H. Huck was the only one to make a 25 straight. L. Piercy, the fourteen-year-old son of G. H. Piercy, distinguished himself by scoring 24 out of 25 in event No. 10, and leading the whole of the 30 entries in that event! Everything was done by the club to make matters comfortable for Apgar's guests; the luncheon set out in the club house by Mrs. Rock, wife of the club's superintendent, playing an important part in the proceedings of the day.

In the last four 25-target events the seven highest totals for the 100 targets were: Collins and G. Piercy 91, Edwards and Mason 89, Warren Smith 88, Wise 87, Dain 85. Ed Taylor shot well in every event he took part in with the exception of No. 10; he attributes his improvement in form to the use of a certain load of his firm's W-A powder, loaded by the W. R. A. Company to a formula prepared by Ferd Van Dyke after exhaustive tests of the same at the company's works at New Haven. Noel Money shot in something like his old form when he "tried" real hard, and was as pleased as Punch to find that he could break 24 out of 25 occasionally. Jack Halsted was not in form at all, but his running mates, Mason and Dain, held up the Peekskill end in great shape. Warren Smith, president of the Maplewood, N. J., Gun Club, has been somewhat of a stranger at the traps for a long time; that he has not forgotten how to shoot is shown by his score of 88 out of 100. Taken altogether, the gathering was a very pleasant one, while the large attendance shows that Neaf is as popular as ever.

Owing to Ferd. Van Dyke being called away to attend to business for the Winchester Co., the team match arranged for to-day could not take place. The teams were: Van Dyke, Apgar and Wise against Remsen, Piercy and Edwards. Rolla Heikes had also intended to try his hand against time for 100 targets, but had to send his regrets owing to similar business arrangements with his company. Rolla's absence was a serious loss, several spectators having come to the grounds for seeing how the "daddy of 'em all" could break targets.

The scores in to-day's events were as below:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Targets:	25	25	20	25	10	15	15	20	25	25	25	25
Edwards	24	21	17	22	..	12	14	18	22	22	23	22
N E Money	23	24	16	21	..	15	11	16	17	22	22	16
Wise	20	18	9	20	..	9	..	19	21	21	24	23
Joy	19	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apgar	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jeanneret	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..
Huck	..	..	..	19	..	13	..	15	21	..	25	18
Halsted	..	..	..	..	9	9	8	16	18	16	15	20
Mason	..	..	..	..	9	12	15	19	24	22	21	22
Dain	..	..	..	..	10	12	13	18	21	20	21	23
Taylor	..	..	..	..	9	15	13	19	22	19	24	..
Adams	..	..	..	..	7	12	..	17	20	23	23	..
Lewis	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	..	14	17	15
Strader	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	17	17	17	16
Frank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	18	18
Paul	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	20	w
Harding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	19	20	13
Baron	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	18	..
Remsen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	24	..
W Smith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	21	23	21
James	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	21	..
G Piercy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	23	24	22
Collins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	23	24	22
Laurance	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Bowes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	17	16	17
Just	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	11	..
Hutchinson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
De Wolf	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16	18	18
L Piercy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	22
Butler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	15	..
Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17	..
Guy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
Zeno	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..
Black	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	14	18
Bell	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..
Lenone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	10
Brown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Lancom	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	19
Coman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20

No. 3 was at 10 pairs; No 9 at known traps and angles; all other events were at unknown angles.

Event No. 13 was one of the regulation "moonlight excursions" that usually bring such shoots to a close. It was too dark to see the targets, and several referees were required to accurately report the result of each shot. The conditions were 25 targets, unknown angles. The scores were: Apgar 19, Wise 18, Edwards 16, G. Piercy 14, Strader 13, Lenone 11.

EDWARD BANKS.

BERGEN COUNTY GUN CLUB.

Jan. 9.—The Bergen County Gun Club held its weekly shoot on its grounds at Hackensack this afernoon. The day was bright and pleasant, and the home talent made a good showing, both as to numbers and in enthusiasm. Thirteen shooters faced the traps, and about 1,500 targets were thrown. The best scores on 25 targets were as follows: Horton 16, Van Keuren 21, Warner 13, Johnson 16, Packard 13, Ward 16, Jackson 18, Gardner 13, Chaffee 15, Lefferts 21, Banta 19, Bell 13, Brackett 15.

Under its new management this club is making an effort to get out some of the Hackensack field shots and to get them interested in trap-shooting; so far it is meeting with success. The assistance the club has received and is receiving from expert shooters, the members of other clubs and from the sporting goods houses, has infused it with considerable ginger and with quite a perceptible spirit of emulation among its members. When it is stated that (with only two or three exceptions) all the above named shooters are less than 60 per cent. men and many are less than 50 per cent. men, the scores recorded are very creditable. By continued energy on the part of the management and the co-operation it is receiving, this club will at no distant day have among its members a home talent composed of new men in good substantial numbers, men to whom any good club man would gladly extend the right hand of fellowship. It will be a long time before they (the new men) can successfully compete in a long race with the expert trap-shooters of the old-established clubs, and we have much to learn from the old men; but we are in the field to learn all we can, and before long some of the old experts will smell our powder mighty close behind them.

E. G. HORTON, Captain.

A Prominent Sportsman.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—Speaking of newspaper work reminds me of a brilliant bit that was pulled off here in Chicago last week. The trap editor of an esteemed contemporary, or one of the trap editors, wound up a column of wisdom by quoting what a "prominent sportsman" of this city had said in corroboration of the position of the aforesaid trap editor or editors. The remark of the "prominent sportsman" had no quotation marks about it, nor anything else to convey the idea that it was not produced at first hand. But it did have a familiar look about it, and I looked in the columns of a daily paper here printed some days before that, and there found the original. Nothing very strange about this, of course, for all newspaper men know it is wise to take one's own no matter where it may be found, but the funny part of it follows. The suppositious sportsman in any good newspaper handling should have had a local habitation and a name. I found the reporter of the daily who had written the interview with the "prominent sportsman," and he admitted with a grin that there wasn't any such a man; that he had, in the parlance of the perfesh, "faked" the interview with the aforesaid "prominent sportsman" which the Chicago sporting paper had faked from him. This is a very easy way of getting news and facts, and an easy way, albeit not quite a new one, of finding support for one's own beliefs. But I beseech the trap editor or editors of the paper in question not to so afflict us. The great and good individual known as the "true sportsman" has had many sins committed in his name. Let us give the "prominent sportsman" a better show than that, and let us depart from such old and gauzy schemes of saving labor and dispensing with the truth. A newspaper should occasionally dispense the truth, not dispense at it or with it.

E. HOUGH.

Trap Around Pittsburg.

HERRON HILL GUN CLUB.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 11.—Two interesting matches were shot to-day on the grounds of the Herron Hill Gun Club at Davis Island. The first was between McPherson and Farmer, the result being a tie on 84 out of the 100 birds they each shot at. McPherson was clean out of form on the first 50, scoring only 39 to Farmer's 43. In the second half Sandy pulled up well, and scored 45 to 42. At the end of the 75th round he was only 1 behind Farmer, but went to the front when the latter lost his 78th and 79th birds. The score was a tie at the end of the 97th round, and when Farmer lost his 98th bird it looked as if Sandy was bound to win; he made it a tie by losing his last bird. Scores:

McPherson.....2222222000222222222222022—21
2222022200222020002222222—18
2222222222222222220222222—24
2222202222022222220121220—21—84
Farmer.....2120022222200001222222122—20
2222202220222222222022222—23
2220222222222222202022222—23
2220202222220222222222012—20—84

Fargo and Strong also shot a 50-bird race, Fargo winning easily by 5 birds with a score of 48 to 43. Fargo made a great run and looked like scoring his 50 straight; he spoiled his chances by dropping his 48th and 49th birds. Scores:

Fargo.....2211212212212112222212222—25
2222222122222222222222001—23—48
Strong.....2222222202212221212122212—24
1102222201120220012222122—19—43

Jan. 12.—Parker and Large shot a team race to-day for the suppers and the cost of the birds, their opponents being Moyer and Colt. The Parker-Large combination was a winner, Colt being badly out of form. The conditions were 15 live birds per man. Scores:

Parker.....110110111111001—11   Moyer......011111111011111—13
Large......111111010110111—12—23   Colt........101100100011010— 7—20

Two other events were also shot, as below:
No. 1, 15 live birds: Parker 13, Moyer 12, Colt 11.
No. 2, 10 live birds: Moyer 9, Parker 9.

CROSSLAND VS. EWING.

Jan. 13.—Doc Ewing and John M. Crossland shot a race to-day at 25 live birds per man for $50 a side. The match took place on the old fort grounds, Marshall avenue, Allegheny. Crossland won by 23 to 18, Ewing having four of his birds fall dead out of bounds. The birds were a good lot of flyers. Scores:

Ewing.....22111*e*0211201112222*ee*0122*e*—18
Crossland.....2122212222022122222211220—23

AT BEAVER.

Jan. 13.—An interesting target shoot took place to-day at Beaver, the contestants being Elmer Jones, of that city, and E. L. Dunham, of Rochester. Both men are members of the Rochester (Pa.) Gun Club. The match was at 25 bluerocks each, Jones winning by a single break. Scores:

Jones.....1111111111111111111011110—23
Dunham.....1111111111111111011010111—22

Olathe Gun Club.

OLATHE, Kan., Jan. 1.—The Olathe Gun Club is an organization that knows how to enjoy itself. To-day the members turned out in force and faced the traps in a team-race made of "picked-up" sides. Many of the shooters had never shot at a target prior to to-day, while some of them said that they had never fired a gun off in their lives. No excuse was taken once the sides were chosen, so the boys went at it until it was too dark to see the targets. When the scores came to be figured up it was found that Captain Stevenson's team was winner by five targets, Captain F. Hodges's team scoring 135 to 140. Full scores follow, some of the shooters being unable to complete their scores on account of darkness:

Captain Stevenson's Team.

J Stevenson	1111111111111011001011111—21	
B Lipscomb	0110110010110111111111101—18	
H Iles	0100100010000010010100000— 6	
W R Walker	1110011010001000010111110—13	
W D Hendrix	1001011000110010111110100—12	
A J Clemmans	1001100111100110111001100—14	
John Carpenter	1010011001100001110010010—11	
W A Mitchell	0001000000000000000001000— 2	
B Bechler	0000110000000110000000001— 5	
A E Moll	0000010101001010101001000— 8	
W Morrison	0000000100100101111010000— 8	
Dr Williamson	0000000000110101111100001— 9	
Joe Kelly	0000000000	— 0
W Lemon	0000010000	— 1
W Thavis	0000000000	— 0
F Hamilton	0001011010	— 4
John Cosgrove	1011110111	— 8
Jim Cosgrove	0000000000	— 0—140

Capt. Hodges's Team.

F Hodges	1011111111111001111111011—21	
G Wilkenson	0010010000001110010001000— 8	
C Thomas	1110111001000111011110111—17	
J Mitchell	1001010000011100010001000— 8	
C Pettyjohn	0000000000000000000000001— 1	
J B Bruner	0010000100111111000000000— 8	
Geo Hodges	1010101111010011110011111—17	
L Thiel	0000000000010000000000000— 1	
A Rankin	0010001100000100001110101— 9	
Geo Abbott	0000000001000000000100100— 3	
C Sprague	1001010000000000000010000— 5	
Ray Walker	1111101100111001101001010—15	
S C Bloomer	0000010000010100011011101— 9	
Ed Adair	0000110010000000000000000— 3	
E D Warner	0001000001	— 2
Jim Orr	0000000101	— 2
John Woods	0001000110	— 3
Bert Gilbert	0000000111	— 3—135

During the evening thirty-eight members of the club and guests sat down to a banquet served at the Hotel Olathe, Capt. Hodges presiding. There was much interest evinced in the future of the club, and it may be taken for granted that much good resulted to the club from the carrying out of to-day's programme.

F.

New Haven Gun Club.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—The members of the above club held their regular monthly shoot this afternoon. This being the first shoot of the year, a large attendance was expected, but the cold weather kept away a number. The main event was the handicap at 30 singles for three merchandise prizes, with scores as follows:

		Hdcp.	
Van Dyke	111111110111111111111111111111—29	+0	—29
Ortseifer	111011011011111111111111111011—26	+2	—28
Stevens	111110111101111111111011111111—27	+0	—27
Potter	011111111111111011001111111101—25	+0	—25
Hazel	101111110101101010101110111000—19	+5	—24
Bassett	010100110100111101011101001010—17	+7	—24
Reggiori	100111100111111100011001100011—17	+6	—23
Whitney	111111110110100101111111011100—22	+0	—22
Bement	111010111111100010000111101100—18	+4	—22
Bristol	001101111011111111001011010011—19	+0	—19
Clock	011101001010111111001100000110—15	+3	—18
Clark	010001101011110001110110100101—16	+0	—16

Following this was a team race with Van Dyke and Potter as captains.

Potter's team: Potter 17, Ortseifer 16, Whitney 18, Clock 14, Bennett 13, Bement 11, Bassett 14; total, 103.

Van Dyke's team: Van Dyke 17, Stevens 18, Bristol 13, Kegelmeyer 11, Clark 17, Hazel 16, Reggiori 9; total, 101.

W. H. HAZEL, Sec'y.

Garden City Gun Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Garden City Gun Club held its club shoot at Watson's Park to-day. A number of live-bird sweeps were also shot. Scores:

Club shoot, Class A:
A Kleinman..........1012112111—9   McFarland...........2011102222—8
Class B:
Gillespie.............0221012221—8   Smith.................1022201202—7
Amberg...............0202121222—8   Bedford...............2100121111—8
Class C:
Levi...................1022222000—6   Wilcox...............2011101122—8

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
A Kleinman	02202—3	11111—5	11212—5	.....
McFarland	11122—5	02111—4	21222—5	22221—5
Smith	21112—5	20112—4	00011—2	.....
Gillespie	11100—3	20211—4	21200—3	12212—5
Edwards	00001—1	.....	.....	.....
Rexford	01112—4	22122—5	.....	.....
Levi	22102—4	.....	.....	.....
Wilcox	21222—5	.....	.....	.....
Neal	21122—5	01222—4	.....	.....

Event No. 5, 50 targets: Kleinma mith 39, Amberg 33, Rexford 28.

ON LONG ISLAND.

UNKNOWN GUN CLUB.

Jan. 1.—At the regular monthly shoot of the Unknown Gun Club, held to-day at Dexter Park, 21 members took part in the club event. Of this number six scored 7 straight. Scores were as below:

M Brown (28)	2111121—7	Wm Sands (26)	0??2220—5
H Houseman (28)	2211122—7	Dr Moore (26)	0201 22—5
W G Skidmore (26)	1212112—7	P J Sweeney (26)	1202102—5
H Knebel (26)	1122111—7	G Selig (25)	01•2011—4
J O'Hara (24)	2122111—7	B Jennings (25)	110 200—4
J F Knebel (22)	2112122—7	W Siemering (25)	2000121—4
Dr Schwartz (28)	2111201—6	A C Runkin (24)	0012102—4
J Akhurst (25)	1121220—6	R Smith (25)	0?0?00—3
J Hyde (29)	1011011—5	D Timke (21)	0001102—3
E A Vroome (26)	1110 10—5	H von Staden (23)	1•10100—3
J Bohling (26)	1012202—5		

ROCKAWAY POINT ROD AND GUN CLUB.

Jan. 11.—The Rockaway Point Rod and Gun Club, a trap-shooting organization composed of New York and Brooklyn shooters who hold their monthly shoots at Rockaway Point, L. I., during the winter months, held its annual meeting and election of officers this evening. The following officers were elected: President, Joseph A. Bourke; Vice-President, Major Edward Spott; Secretary, J. H. W. Fleming; Treasurer, Edward F Bourke. The treasurer's report showed that the club was in excellent condition financially.

M'ALPIN DEFEATS WORK.

Jan. 12.—George S. McAlpin added another victory to his already long string by defeating George Work in a 200-bird match shot to-day on the grounds of the Westminster Kennel Club. The boundary was a short one, only 30yds.; this, added to the strong gale from the northwest that sent the birds away from the traps at an immense rate of speed, is the chief explanation of the otherwise low score. Taking the birds at their best, and also taking into consideration the extra good quality of George Mott's pigeons, McAlpin must surely consider himself lucky to have won from Work with the score of 151 out of 200, no matter how strong the wind was.

Work started out badly, losing 5 out of the first 8 shot at. Although he then pulled himself together and made a run of 13 straight, he was barely in it at any stage of the game, although he certainly had many chances of gaining on McAlpin time and again. The fact that the best he could do at any time was 19 out of 25 shows that Work is not in anything like his true form. His one big score at the Riverton grounds is about the only good shooting he has done this season.

McAlpin, on the other hand, has been making a record for himself in the past few months, and has done some extra good work with the gun. The short boundary to-day had unquestionably a great deal to do with the low scores, the number of "dead out of bounds" being respectively: McAlpin 13, Work 11.

The most interesting point of the match was at the end of the 93d round. Work was then 7 birds behind. McAlpin with 4 consecutive misses quickly reduced that lead to 3 birds, the score at the end of the 100th round standing 74 to 71 in McAlpin's favor. Although McAlpin lost his 101st bird, still further reducing his lead, Work once more began to lose birds in quick time, and was never again within good hailing distance. Scores:

G S McAlpin (30)	2222210221022222102222?2—22
	2 2202•222222222•02101222—20
	20202122•2•20221•'222•2•2—17
	1022•0202:010120220•00??2—15
	0222022220221?2•0?121222?—20
	20222210??0222.02 2?222•—20
	2?22?1222 2222.0•22•20?2?—21
	22100222100.020?2.2022002?—16—151
George Work (30)	•20?•20•1222?2222222202?0—18
	22222202?2•2?0212202 2 00—18
	0?2 002••2222222222?202222—19
	2••?0??0222000??2222?22 ?2—16
	20220200?22222220222222022—19
	022222.0 0?2002222 00222—18
	221021•• 0022200 ?? 202 ?2—17
	12?2•222100022211020?200—17—142

PHENIX GUN CLUB.

Jan. 12.—Nine members of the Phenix Gun Club took part in the monthly live-bird shoot of the club held this afternoon at Dexter Park. The club event is at 15 live birds, and the badge this afternoon was won by Moses Chichester, who scored 14 out of his 15. He was closely pursued by W. Hughes, who scored 13, losing his 8th and 13th birds. Scores were:

M Chichester	111111102211121—14	J Smith	01111220?211101—11
W Hughes	111221.012120?1—13	J C Henry	0??0010?211211—10
J Akhurst	220111221012120—12	P Gardner	020110020112011— 9
D Freleigh	001110021111111—11	Dr C B Parker	1 0.000001100.0— 6
A Botty	012220222121 0.0—11		

At the annual meeting of the club, held last night in the club's rooms, 282 Court street, Brooklyn, the following officers were elected for 1897: Pres., David Freleigh; Vice-Pres., Moses Chichester; Sec'y, J. H. Chasmer; Treas., John Akhurst. One of the members, Abram Rutan, having resigned from the club, Dr. C. B. Parker was elected in his place, the membership of the club being limited to 10.

ERIE GUN CLUB.

Jan. 13.—The regular monthly shoot of the Erie Gun Club was held at Dexter Park to-day. Four shooters scored all their birds in the club shoot, as below:

Chas Plate	1222222—7	J H Plate	21?0?22—6
H Dohrmann	2222212—7	Geo Fuchs	1011111—6
Chas Murphy	1111121—7	Harry Blackley	1011011 5
John Plate	2122111—7	Bernard Plate	2100012—4
Henry Muller	110?112 6	Gus Shufeld	20.0?20—4
H Jankowsky	102122 6	Jacob Schmidt	2?0?•• 3

Jan. 11.—The annual meeting of the Erie Gun Club was held this evening at 251 Van Brunt street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the following list of officers for 1897 was elected: President, Frederick Gref; Vice-President, Henry Dohrmann; Treasurer, Chas. Plate; Secretary, Chas. H. Luhrssen.

PARKWAY ROD AND GUN CLUB.

Jan. 12.—The Parkway Rod and Gun Club, of Brooklyn, held its monthly club shoot this afternoon on the club's grounds near the Old Mill, Jamaica Bay. Lee Helgans and Tom Short did some good shooting before Helgans finally captured the club's badge. Scores follow:

	Club shoot.	Tie.
L Helgans (30)	2222222 7	2222?22222222222—14
T Short (28)	1212111—7	1222112221?210—13
J Bennett (30)	1122222—7	110 — 2
H J Bookman (30)	1202111—6	
H Bramwell (28)	12 2222—6	
H J Selover (28)	2212011—6	
D S Van Wicklen (28)	2211011—6	
John Wye (25)	1112201—6	
Anthony Botty (30)	0?1?2.2—5	
W R Selover (28)	2120110—5	

FOUNTAIN GUN CLUB, OF BROOKLYN.

Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the Fountain Gun Club, of Brooklyn, was held this evening in the club rooms, 861 Flatbush avenue, the president, Abel Crook, being in the chair. The election of officers for 1897 resulted as follows: President, Abel Crook; Vice President, William R Brixey; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Carney; Trustees, Dr. A. Eddy, Dr W. Wynn, L. T. Duryea, James E. Orr, Charles W. Wingert and William Siebert; Official Scorer, W. H. Lair. The presentation of the Brixey cup to the winner, W. H. Lair, was to have taken place to-night, but owing to Mr. Lair being confined to his home through sickness, the presentation was deferred to a future date.

The system of handicapping adopted for the ensuing year is as follows: Class A men, 29yds. and upward; class B men, 29yds. and below. There will be prizes donated by the club for competition in both classes.

NEW YORK GERMAN GUN CLUB.

Jan. 15.—The New York German Gun Club, an organization which holds regular monthly live-bird shoots at Dexter Park, held its annual meeting and dinner this evening at 12 East Eighth street, New York city. The following list of officers were elected for the ensuing twelve months: President, August Schmitt; Vice-President John Wellbrock; Treasurer, John P. Dannefelser; Secretary, G. A. Leutheusser; Captain, Fred Sauter; Auditing Committee, Wellbrock, Sauter and John Rockey; Handicapping Committee, John Schlicht, J. P. Dannefelser, Fred Sauter, J. Wellbrock and G. A. Leutheusser.

NEW UTRECHT GUN CLUB.

Jan. 16.—The regular weekly shoot of the New Utrecht Gun Club was held on Dyker Meadow to-day. The club shoot, which was at 25 targets, known traps, unknown angles, was won by Deacon, with 24 breaks to his credit. Sweeps Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 were at targets, unknown angles; Nos. 5, 6 and 7 were at 5 pairs. Scores:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gangler	8	9	8	8	6	7	..	Deacon	..	6	7	7	7	5	..
Fleet	8	6	7	8	4	5	..	J A Bennett	..	10	7	9	6	8	8
D C Bennett	9	5	9	9	5	6	..	Thompson	..	9	7	10	6	9	8
Shepard	8	8	5	8	..	..	..	O'Brien	..	..	..	6	5	7	4
P E G	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	Frost	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Parr	4	..	..	..	..	..	..								

NEW UTRECHT GUN CLUB.

Jan. 16.—There was a good attendance at the target grounds of the New Utrecht Gun Club, Dyker Meadow, Bay Ridge, this afternoon. Eleven members took part in the club shoot at 25 targets, known traps and angles. In this event Donley Deacon took first honors in Class A with 24 out of 25. Five sweeps at 10 targets each, unknown angles, and one sweep (No. 6) at 5 pairs, were also shot. The scores are given in tabulated form below, No. 1 being the club shoot:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Targets:	*25*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	Targets:	*25*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*
D Deacon	24	..	6	7	7	7	5	D C Bennett	16	9	5	9	9	5	6
F Thompson	21	..	9	7	10	6	9	Dr Shepard	15	3	8	..	..	..	..
J Gaughen	21	8	9	8	8	6	7	Dr Pool	14	3	..	..	..	..	..
Dr O'Brien	21	..	..	..	6	..	7	E G Frost	9	..	..	..	4	..	..
C C Fleet	20	8	6	7	..	4	5	E G Parr	7	4	..	..	..	..	..
J A Bennett	19	..	10	7	..	6	8								

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, OF BROOKLYN.

Jan. 16.—There was plenty of shooting this afternoon on the Bay Ridge grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn. Eight events of 25 targets each were decided, 7 members of the club taking part in the sport. Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 were at known traps and angles; Nos. 3 and 4 at unknown angles; Nos. 7 and 8 at expert rules. Scores were:

Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Events:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G C White	15	15	20	15	14	18	15	..	Pickett	..	..	..	11	10	..	..	8
L Hopkins	8	..	12	10	..	11	..	12	G Notman	..	..	..	16	20	10	16	
Werleman	7	3	11	6	9	8	10	10	C A Sykes	..	..	..	14	21	17	..	
D Geddes	..	..	17	13	..	16	17	15									

Arlington Shooting Association.

Arlington, N. J., Jan. 6.—Eight members of the Arlington Shooting Association participated in the regular monthly competition to-day. Conditions: 25 single targets each. The scores:

F Walters	0110111010111111111111101—20
Herrington	1111011011011111111161011—20
R Woods	1011111110100001111001011—16
A Crawford	0101111000110000111100001—12
W Lawrance	0001001010111010010111101—12
J Simpson	1001010010101001100100010—10
N Rogers	0001000011110000 101100— 8
Montgomery	0030301100101?00100000000— 5

H. Frapwell, Sec'y.

Answers to Correspondents.

No notice taken of anonymous communications

H. F. B., Boston, Mass.—There is no reason why wild rice would not grow in your locality. See answer to J. P. C., Jr.

G. B. Hillers—Grand American Handicap was shot at Dexter Park twice: April 5, 1893, and April 6, 1894; at Willard Park, Paterson, N. J., April 3-5, 1895; and at Elkwood Park, N. J., March 24-26, 1896.

England, New York City. Please inform me what kind of rifle is most used for hunting in Africa? Ans. Double express rifles are commonly used for big game in Africa, though American repeating rifles and the new small-bore smokeless rifles are coming into more general use.

J. P. C., Jr., Council's Station, N. C.—1. We see no reason why your wild rice did not grow unless it is that your seed was old. Wild rice seed soon loses its vitality, and it is always safest to plant in the early fall, as soon as the fresh seed can be obtained. Beginning with the latter part of September, you will always find the names of a number of reliable dealers in our advertising columns. 2. The bezoar stone found in deer is a calculous concretion which frequently appears in the intestines of certain ruminant animals, which used to be regarded as an antidote for poison, and a remedy for eruptive diseases.

J. A., Frankford, Pa.—1. Would you consider a 12-gauge gun, weight 7lbs. 13oz., reliable for shooting swans, geese and ducks? 2. The gun was targeted at 40yds. on a 30in. circle, loaded with 1¼oz. of No. 7 Tatham chilled shot, 89grs. Du Pont's powder; each barrel threw 245 pellets in the circle. What kind of a target would you call that? 3 Would 32in. barrels have the advantage over 30in. for close and hard shooting? 4. Would there be very much advantage in having a 10-bore, weight 9 to 9½lbs., over the above-described gun for the above game? 5. Also, is it advisable to use light buckshot in a gun heavily choked? Ans. 1. Yes. 2 Good. 3. No; aside from the fact that they would burn heavy charges of black powder somewhat better. 4. For ducks, geese and swans the heavier gun is to be preferred. 5. Buckshot may be used in a choked gun, provided they chamber properly. Lay on a table the number of buckshot comprising a layer in one of your shells and invert your gun barrel over them. If they fit tightly or wedge it would not be safe to shoot them.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

The New York and Florida Limited.

A through route to southern Florida is afforded by the Florida Short Line, via the Pennsylvania R. R., Southern Railway, Florida Central & Peninsular R. R., and the Florida East Coast Railway. The new New York and Florida limited train reduces the time nearly two hours over previous running time, and makes the 1,000-mile journey in less than twenty-eight hours.

From winter to summer in a day's luxurious journey! From snow to the tropical palm in a day, with the fatigue of traveling having been rendered almost impossible by the wonderful management of one of the world's most progressive railroads. It sounds like an impossibility—a leaf from a fairy tale—but that is what the winter schedule of the Southern Railway Company means. Leave New York at noon to-day and to-morrow afternoon, at 4:40, you step off this superb Limited Pullman Vestibuled train at St. Augustine in a garden of flowers, and within view of the most beautiful hotels on this continent.

Unceasing and untiring in its efforts, the Southern Railway, with its ambition to provide absolutely perfect transportation between the North and the South, has, with its '96-'97 schedule, added another chapter to railroad history. Beginning Jan. 18, the Limited, between New York and St. Augustine, composed exclusively of a dining car, sleeping car, compartment car, library and observation car, will leave New York daily, except Sunday, at 12:10 noon.—*Adv.*

The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co.

The J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company and Wiebusch & Hilger, Ltd., announce that by mutual agreement the relationship of manufacturer and agent for many years existing between them is dissolved.

Hereafter Mr. Charles Folsom, 79 Chambers street, will be the New York agent for the Stevens Company.

The London, England, office of the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Company is 969 Tabernacle street, Finsbury, E. C.—*Adv.*

The Theory of Success.

The New York Central management evidently proceeds on the theory that the more care there is taken of a traveler the more he will travel—witness its "Limited" trains, block signals, free attendants and the comfort and luxury surrounding one from beginning to end of a journey on "America's Greatest Railroad."—*Adv.*

A Treat for Artists,

The autumn scenery of the Hudson River and Mohawk Valley lends additional charm to a trip over the New York Central at this season. Fourteen fast trains every day between New York and Buffalo and Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

When you go South to the great Texas midwinter shooting carnival at San Antonio, or to the Arkansaw Traveler's annual winter tournament at Hot Springs, Ark., remember the Missouri Pacific R. R. When you go South for a bit of the best shooting in America, to the Texas Gulf Coast or the Indian Nations, remember the Missouri Pacific R. R. Elegant through trains out of St. Louis, with all the luxuries of modern travel. Special tournament rates. Address H C. Townsend, G. P. A., St Louis, Mo.—*Adv.*

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis reached quickest and most comfortably by the superb Southwestern Limited of the New York Central.—*Adv.*

A MODEL LIFE INSURANCE REPORT.

The first of the large life companies to publish its annual report for several years past has been the New York Life Insurance Company. This year it appeared in the afternoon papers of Jan. 9, with ample details of income, disbursements, policies issued and paid, and a complete list of its bonds and stocks owned. The list comprised 257 lots, with full particulars of name, date, rate of interest, date of maturity and market value. Of these securities the Company holds $113,446,867, over $10,000,000 of which are United States bonds.

We refer to this feature of the report at length because we think the Company is wise in thus taking the public into its confidence. A great corporation that appeals to the confidence of men—that asks them to place in trust with it funds for the maintenance of their families when they themselves shall have passed from earth—must give some tokens of being worthy of confidence. A great Life Insurance Company claims to have millions of dollars invested—nearly two hundred in this case—and it increases a man's interest and confidence at once when the Company says: "Here are our investments; look them over and see if they are not worth all we claim for them." The Company prints this list for distribution, together with a full description of every piece of real estate owned by or mortgaged to the Company. These lists are sent to any policy-holder who asks for them, and are freely used by agents in soliciting business.

The legitimate fruits of such methods in the management appear in the other portions of the report. Although 1896 was a hard year for business men generally, for reasons which are well known, yet the New York Life reports over $121,000,000 of new insurance paid for during the year, and an increase of paid-for insurance in force of over $27,000,000, the total in force on Jan. 1 being over $826,000,000. The total income for the year was over $39,000,000, total payments to policy-holders over $18,000,000, total assets Jan. 1, 1897, over $187,000,000, of which over $26,500,000 was surplus. The total number of policies now in force in the Company is about 300,000.

Another noticeable feature of the report is a comparison of the figures of the Company five years ago, when President McCall took office, with those of the present time. This comparison shows an increase of $61,000,000 in assets, $11,500,000 in surplus, $7,000,000 in annual income, and $251,000,000 insurance in force. The substance of a great company—greater than some that are fifty years old—has been added to the New York Life in the brief space of five years. Probably the most potent factor in the Company's growth has been the liberality of its policy contracts.

Five years ago it introduced the Accumulation Policy without restrictions of any sort, and with the one condition that the premiums be paid as agreed. During the past year the Company has added an annual cash surrender value feature to this policy, its aim being that its policies shall embody the best there is in life insurance. An Adjustable Accumulation Policy for sub-standard lives was also introduced in 1896, which provides insurance for those who are unable to pass the rigid examination necessary for acceptance on the ordinary plan. One of the new features introduced five years ago was that of loans to policy-holders upon their policies, after a certain number of premiums have been paid, and the Company publishes the statement that during 1896 it loaned direct to 4,250 of its policy-holders, on the sole security of their policies, upward of $3,000,000, at 5 per cent. per annum, without fee or other charge. Five years ago the Company's loans upon pledge of bonds and stocks were $4,551,000, and upon its own policies $521,700; now the loans upon pledge of bonds and stocks are $984,200, and the loans upon its own policies are $6,996,391.97. It is thus carrying out in good faith the declaration of President McCall when first elected, that he should "aim to conduct an administration of the policy-holders, by the policy-holders and for the policy-holders."

The Company's Accumulation policy, first announced in 1892, is now issued with guaranteed cash values or annual loans in any year after the third; allows a month's grace in the payment of all premiums after the first; provides for a reinstatement during the five months following the month of grace if the insured continues in good health; is automatically non-forfeitable after three years' premiums have been paid; is incontestable after one year, and payable immediately upon approval of proofs of death. This policy contains no restrictions upon the insured, the one condition being that the premiums be duly paid.

Life insurance was never more important than now, and the policy contracts were never so favorable to the policy-holder. If competition has not lowered the cost of insurance, it has at least provided a better article, in proof of which one has only to compare the iron-clad contracts of a few years ago with such a policy as that outlined above.—*Adv.*